

GERMAN IN CUBA
UNDER ARREST
ON SUSPICION

He Had Traveled Over the Island, and Was Thought Possibly to Have Been Involved in the Present Revolt

HAVANA, Cuba (Wednesday)—Phil A. Howe, a German, was arrested in Pinar del Rio and brought to Havana today for examination as a suspicious character, possibly involved in the Cuban uprising. Papers in his possession indicated he had visited the Espin divide, having made a horse-back trip over that sparsely settled territory during the last four or five months and that he had traveled extensively through the southern states of the United States, remaining at Charleston, S. C., for some time.

Howe was questioned at length by officials here, but later sent back into Pinar del Rio under heavy guard. His arrest is evidence of the close watch which the Government is exercising in view of reports of German aid being extended to the rebels. The official attitude is that so far there is no evidence to support the charge in the United States that the uprising is of Germanic character, but the Government is proceeding with care to investigate every report of Teutonic plotting.

Howe's story was that he was gathering material for a story on Cuba, but the Government is suspicious of this excuse, pointing out that his travels led him through a thinly settled part of Cuba, instead of through the thickly populated cities of the interior. Howe could give no established residence.

Since publication in the United States of the Zimmermann letter and circumstantial stories carried in American newspapers of the activities of various German propaganda organizations, Cuban Government officials have been active in searching out possible German machinations here. It has been charged that a number of American agents were aiding, and that proof had been found of the existence of an organization called "The Iron Cross."

Defection by voluntary surrender of Pedro Del Portal, a leader in the revolutionary movement, gave the insurrectionary movement a body blow in the opinion of Government officials today. Portal was expected here today, under guard.

"The general situation could not be more satisfactory," declared a formal statement issued by President Menocal, "in view of special circumstances attending the seditious movement." The President declared the Santiago rebels must either surrender or be driven into the sea.

German Plan in Far East

Arrest of Two Men Reveals Efforts to Start Revolt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fomenting a rebellion in India so that England would have to withdraw troops from the western front is the work which the police say Wolf von Igell, now on (Continued on page ten, column three)

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

British official dispatches record further gains on the western front. In the Somme and Amiens theaters, North of the Ancre, the British have pushed their line forward in the neighborhood of Puisieux au Mont, and have also made gains south of the river, northwest of Ires. Minor successes are reported for the Allied forces, east of Bouchavesnes; and, in the Verdun theater, between Les Chambrayes and Bezonvaux.

Petrograd claims further progress for the Russians in the Persian theater. The Turks are retreating from Hamadan in a southerly direction, and are apparently being closely pressed by the Russians.

Some activity is reported from the eastern front near Brzezany in Galicia, and also in the wooded Carpathians, near the northern-Tumanian frontier. In both regions, Berlin claims that the Russian attacks were repulsed.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by wireless to Sayville).—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold: A Russian night attack against our positions south of Brzezany failed. Front of Archduke Joseph: East of Saeopen, in the Kelmen Mountains, in the southern part of the wooded Carpathians, several Russian companies which attacked our positions after a lively fire were repulsed. Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged.

Macedonian front: Between Lakes Ochrida and Presha, a French outpost was surprised and made prisoner. Western front: On the right bank of (Continued on page seven, column one)

WHY AUSTRALIAN
DELEGATES' TRIP
IS NOW POSTPONED

Mr. Hughes Explains Situation—Issues Writ of Libel Against Senator Watson

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes has issued a writ of libel against Senator Watson, who spoke in the Senate on efforts made by Mr. Hughes and others to induce him to resign his seat and accused the Prime Minister of attempted corruption.

Mr. Hughes, president of the Senate, is suing the Melbourne Age for £5,000 damages for libel in connection with the Federal situation.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes announced that a bill would be introduced before dissolution giving soldiers a right to vote in the election. He declared in the House also that ever since the conscription referendum he had been pursued with malignity never exceeded in political history. Australia knew how imperative it was that they should be effectively represented at the war conference and the delegates were to have sailed soon. It was abundantly clear, however, that no delegation could leave these shores in the face of such tactics as had been resorted to by the Opposition. Hence the Government had decided to postpone the departure of the delegates and to appeal to the electors.

SETTLEMENT OF
IRISH QUESTION
BELIEVED NEAR

Subject Will Provide Chief Topic of British Parliamentary Week—Premier's Speech Awaited With Interest

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The question of Ireland, which has more than once since the war begun appeared to be within sight of an agreed settlement, will provide the chief topic of the British parliamentary week in the House of Commons. T. P. O'Connor, deputy leader of the Irish Party, whose 37 years of parliamentary experience have covered the most important modern developments of the Irish question, will raise this topic today by moving that the Government grant free institutions to Ireland without further delay.

The Prime Minister is expected to speak during the debate. What attitude the Government will take is uncertain but a mere negative position is unlikely. There is a strong desire both in the House and the country to get the question out of the way before the beginning of peace negotiations, which will largely deal with the position of small nationalities.

The prejudicial effect of failure to solve the Irish question on neutral and especially American opinion is generally recognized.

The Prime Minister also is known to be very desirous of achieving the settlement which he so nearly secured following the Dublin insurrection. In the same way as the logic of events has enabled him to make big advances toward elimination of the drink traffic during war time, it may also enable him to take an important step toward the Irish settlement.

Irish Unionist ministers are understood to be willing to reconsider the question and one paper publishes today a rumor of the Government's intention to appoint a commission to report on the expediency of an immediate settlement of the problem. On the other hand, the Government have to reckon on the Sinn Fein unrest in Ireland, a factor the importance of which is clearly indicated by the result of the North Roscommon election, when Coun. Plunkett, the Sinn Fein candidate and father of one of the executed leaders of the Irish insurrection, was elected, and by the recent (Continued on page seven, column two)

ALLEGED ENGLISH
PLOT BEFORE COURT

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At the Central Criminal Court today the hearing was resumed of the charge against Mrs. Wheeldon, her two daughters and son-in-law of conspiring to murder Messrs. Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson by means of poison. The first day's proceedings covered much the same ground as disclosed in the preliminary proceedings at Derby.

FOOD DIRECTOR NAMED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—John W. Dennis, director of W. Dennis & Sons, Ltd., probably the largest potato and vegetable growers and dealers in the United Kingdom, has been appointed by Lord Devonport as director, unpaid, of the section of the Ministry of Food dealing with potatoes, other vegetables and fruit. Mr. Dennis is a prospective parliamentary candidate and has been a member of the tariff commission since its formation by Mr. Chamberlain in 1904.

STONE MAY BE
OUSTED AS HEAD
OF COMMITTEE

Foreign Relations Chairmanship May Go to Hitchcock or Williams—Cloture Rule Being Worked Out by Both Parties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Committees representing Republican and Democratic Senate caucuses were in joint session this afternoon working out the details of a proposed cloture rule which the Senate probably will be asked to adopt this week in an effort to halt for all time the filibusters for which the upper branch of Congress has gained wide repute.

When the joint committee disbanded it was with the agreement that there would be submitted to each party caucus a plan for a cloture rule to be effective at any time during the session on a two-thirds vote in favor of its application. The opinion was expressed that such a rule has good prospects for being adopted.

The President's views of a cloture, to make impossible such dilatory tactics by a refractory group of senators as occurred in the closing hours of the Sixty-fourth Congress, were sought today by members of the caucus committee, who called at the White House prior to the daily session of the new Senate, which was called to order at noon. In so far as may be possible, the views of the President will be embraced in the proposed rule.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the new Senate looking toward a thorough reorganization, both of rules and committees. It became apparent today that there is little likelihood of any business being transacted until this question is agreed to. In advancing new rules the majority will, of course, meet the opposition of the Republicans, and much debate is anticipated.

One of the most important Senate committees to be considered in the reorganization is the Foreign Relations Committee. Since Senator Stone of Missouri, the chairman of this committee in the old Congress, holds different views from the President on certain phases of the international situation, there is believed a likelihood that he may be displaced.

Supporters of the President feel, with international affairs daily growing in complication, that it has become most important to have the White House ably and sympathetically represented in the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. During the recent debate of the armed ship problem Senator Stone surrendered the charge of the measure to Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the ranking member of the committee, who made a sturdy fight against the filibusters to obtain his passage.

But Senator Hitchcock is an acknowledged pacifist, and for this reason there is held to be some question as to the wisdom of naming him to succeed to the chairmanship at a time when it is believed the honor and safety of the nation demand the taking of vigorous steps that might lead to a climax.

The next member is Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who is close to the White House and an ardent supporter of the President's foreign views. A number look with favor on his accepting the chairmanship.

The Democratic caucus today named a new Steering Committee for the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress as follows: Senator Martin of Virginia, chairman ex-officio; Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, vice-chairman ex-officio of the caucus and member of the Steering Committee; and Senators Williams of Mississippi, James of Kentucky, Reed of Missouri, Simmons of North Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Walsh of Montana, Thomas of Colorado, Chamberlain of Oregon, Owen of Oklahoma and Robinson of Arkansas.

Both political parties held caucuses yesterday and each delegated five members to hold a joint conference for the purpose of agreeing on a tentative cloture.

A resolution proposing the adoption of a new rule is expected to be introduced in the Senate at once and it is believed that it has good prospects of being adopted, providing it is sufficiently moderate and liberal, and does not too seriously shut off free and reasonable debate.

The change proposed by the Conference Committee would permit two-thirds of the senators present at any time to shut off debate and prevent dilatory tactics. The committee today is expected to reach a final agreement on a resolution embodying this proposition, which was approved by the Rules Committee several months ago, but which never came up for action at the last session. This rule provided that 16 senators, by written motion, may at any time force a vote on limiting debate, which shall become effective upon receiving a two-thirds vote.

Aside from agreeing to support a cloture rule, the Democrats at their afternoon caucus reelected Senator Saulsbury of Delaware to be president pro tempore of the Senate in the new Congress. The Republicans spent most of their time discussing cloture, willing to agree to a milder form of restricting debate. Senator Borah, one of the Republican conferees, pointed out that the rule under consideration was not a cloture (Continued on page 11, column five)

SWEDISH RULER
OPPOSED TO ANY
CABINET CHANGES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—In his speech to the Council of Ministers on Monday, King Gustav said that a change of ministry under present conditions would not only produce considerable difficulties but might also be understood or interpreted as a sign of modification in one direction or another of the consistent attitude of impartial neutrality which had been maintained until now and which he was resolved to continue to maintain steadfastly.

His Majesty also expressed his confidence in his advisers and, declining at the moment to accede to their request, urged them to do all in their power to find a way out of their difficulties.

WORD FROM WHITE
STAR LINER ADRIATIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A telegram was received by local officials here today from the Montreal office of the White Star Line, asking for information regarding Ransom, captain of the White Star liner Adriatic, which is understood to be on its way from Liverpool to New York. The telegram stated that "Ransom is understood to be in difficulty."

The Adriatic, according to local line officials, is expected here Friday with 37 first class, 25 second and 87 steerage passengers. The Baltic of the same line is believed to be overdue on a trip from Liverpool to this port.

BROAD HIGHWAY
FOR BOSTON BILL
GIVEN A HEARING

Many Business Men Appear at the State House in Favor of the Proposition to Widen Stuart and Eliot Streets

A bill accompanying the petition of Boston business men to make a "broad highway" from the business section of Boston to the Back Bay by widening Stuart and Eliot streets, and possibly Kneeland Street, was heard today before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Alexander Whiteside explained that the proposed widening would give an artery of traffic from the South Station to the South End, and further along to Copley Square and Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. Whiteside explained the situation of the former New Haven property in and above Park Square on a question of Representative Gleason. Representative Gleason said that Boston needs also a widening of Kneeland Street to relieve the congestion of Summer Street, to allow traffic from South Boston, South Station, and the Fish Pier.

William J. McDonald said that the land in Park Square had been lying idle for seven years. The proposed legislation would make it possible to connect with traffic from Atlantic Avenue.

A letter was read from Charles F. Adams in which he stated: "The Park Square region has stood vacant for years, blocking the development of the city. The vacancy is being moved by the Institute of Technology, has made the situation more serious but, has opened greater (Continued on page four, column two)

GERMAN REPORT ON
U-BOAT ACTIVITIES

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, via Sayville wireless).—"From March 1 to 3, reports of submarines have arrived, indicating that ships totaling 204,000 tons gross have been sunk," the Official Press Bureau announced today.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

Arthur Henderson

AMERICAN RELIEF
WORKERS AT POSTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is officially announced that the statement of the Berliner Tageblatt that the American members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium have already been replaced by Dutch members is officially denied. The American members of the commission are still at their posts and carrying on their work.

BRITISH ENGAGE
TURKS ON TIGRIS

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official statement from the Mesopotamian expeditionary force concerning the operations along the Tigris states that on Monday British cavalry engaged a Turkish rear guard at Lajl, nine miles southeast of Ctesiphon.

Turks Abandon Position

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"The Turks abandoned a very strong position in the neighborhood of Sheikh-B-Nuran, before our advanced forces," declared a statement from the British Egyptian expeditionary force today.

DUTY FREE IMPORTS
FOR RUSSIA PROPOSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Russian Council of the Empire has passed a bill authorizing the import of certain merchandise, free of duty for a period of five years, through the mouth of the River Yenisei, Kara Sea.

The merchandise includes carbolic acid, all kinds of fat, iron cast iron, sheet lead and agricultural implements and movable engines.

CZECHS OBJECT TO
GERMAN LANGUAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Several Czech newspapers are protesting energetically against the introduction of German as an official language in Austria, the Hlas of Bruenn exclaiming: "We will never agree to this."

INTERVIEW WITH
A BRITISH
WAR DIRECTOR

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Member of the Cabinet, Discusses the Morality of the Submarine War—The President's Attitude to It—And the Question of Penalties

That the German submarine attacks constitute a war upon neutrals, and are deliberately intended to reduce the world's shipping to a point where, after the war, German shipping may stand forth stronger than the shipping of any other country, belligerent or neutral, is the authoritative British view given to this newspaper today by the Labor adviser to the British Cabinet. The opinion comes at a time when it can have only the most interesting significance with respect to the attitude toward submarine warfare on the part of the United States and other neutrals, and bears notably on the matter of the unity of the interests of Great Britain and the United States.

Special Interview given to The Christian Science Monitor and Cabled from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Right Honorable Arthur Henderson, who accorded the following interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is a member of Great Britain's war directorate, of which the other members are, the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and Mr. Bonar Law. When the coalition government was formed, in 1915, Mr. Henderson was chairman and secretary of the Labor Party, which post he had held, with an interval of three years, since 1908, and to which he had risen, from his trade of a molder, through various official positions in his trade society and in the Trade Union movement generally, as well as in municipal and political life. He was selected by Mr. Asquith as the representative of Labor in the coalition government, and appointed president of the Board of Education, which position he later relinquished in order to be able to devote more time and energy to his work as labor adviser to the government.

That his immense knowledge of labor affairs, and his practical experience as a worker and labor leader, proved invaluable to the Government is shown by the utility of the country in the prosecution of the war. This unity despite the development, from time to time, of labor problems of great complexity and difficulty, has been the outstanding feature of British politics during the greatest of all wars. In addition Arthur Henderson's success in avoiding, in the words of Mr. Asquith, "all personal and sectional distractions," and his possession, in general, of a high statesmanlike outlook on affairs, which, in these times, developed with a rapidity calculated to test fully the character of any political leader, have been of the utmost service to the nation. These facts have given Mr. Henderson, in the war which, as Mr. Lloyd George has said, is fundamentally a workers' war, a position of great authority, lending additional importance to the interesting expression of views given in this interview.

"You have," Mr. Henderson said, "submitted a number of questions, and today I will try to deal with those which have regard to the war. First of all you ask me to comment on the description of the German submarine campaign as a declaration of war on neutrality. Let me try to state the German case as clearly as possible. It is generally agreed that, in certain circumstances, and subject to certain limitations, a blockade is legitimate. This attitude is based ultimately on the fact that nations are now so locked together that you cannot hit at one without hurting others. As a result so long as men have to recognize that war is inevitable, just so long must they be prepared to face the losses caused by it, not merely to belligerents, but to neutrals also. Neutral nations have been prepared, therefore, to accept the deprivation of trade which follows from a blockade, but, as I have said, only in certain circumstances, and subject to certain limitations. Further, it is not only true that a blockade is legitimate, subject to certain limitations. It has been generally recognized that, as conditions of naval warfare and our means of communication change, so also the precise methods of blockade may be changed to meet them. Codes and rules which have been developed in the past must undergo what is often considerable modification. That principle of development is more or less generally recognized, and not only Germans, but we ourselves, appeal to it. The United States of America did so, also, during the Civil War. Let us consider, however, somewhat carefully the further steps in the German argument. They admit, with entire truth, that a submarine blockade can only be pursued with success provided submarines sink at sight, otherwise submarines are too apt to meet the fate they designed for their victims. Germany maintains that because a blockade is demanded by her interests, and

COAL OPERATORS
INDICTED BY
FEDERAL JURY

True Bills Brought Against 108 Corporations and 55 Individuals Charging Sherman Law Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with having been engaged in a combination in restraint of interstate trade and foreign commerce, in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law, 108 coal firms and 55 individuals, members of those firms, have been indicted by the Federal grand jury. These firms handle a semibituminous coal called Pocahontas and New River, used extensively in steel mills, manufacturing, schoolhouses and other large producing and public institutions.

Frank W. Swacker, special assistant United States attorney-general, directing the grand jury's investigation, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the jury would continue its inquiry into coal, food and other questions.

The alleged combination in restraint of trade, according to the indictments, dated back to a meeting held some time in the middle of January at the Sheraton Astoria, when the 55 men representing 108 coal corporations and practically controlling the soft coal industry in West Virginia, agreed to raise the selling price of their product at the mine from \$1.25 per ton to \$3 per ton.

The new rate was to take effect with all contracts during the year beginning April 1. This coal is used largely for steaming purposes and is very much in demand by the United States navy, manufacturing plants, steamships, railroads, schools, hospitals and other institutions. It is mined only in the southern, southeastern and southwestern counties of Virginia, so that the elimination of competition from this region is said to have left the defendants in a position to fix and increase the price of the coal at will.

Railroads, factories and other consumers, the indictments state, have been deprived of the benefits of competition and are now paying \$3 per ton at the mines and purchasing of spot coal are paying a great deal more than the contract prices. This coal was selling in Boston recently at \$13 per ton.

The indicted corporations include some of the largest coal distributors and operators in the eastern part of the country. Among them are the American Coal Company, Gastner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc.; the Pocahontas Fuel Company, the Smokeless Fuel Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Company.

Besides the indictment charging 163 defendants with violation of the Sherman Act, there was a second indictment which specifically charged a combination of nine mining companies producing 3,000,000 tons of such coal. The companies named are as follows: The Algona Coal & Coke Company, the Buckeye Coal & Coke Company, the United Pocahontas Coal Company, the Bottom Creek Coal & Coke Company, Turkey Coal & Coke Company, Ashland Coal & Coke Company. (Continued on page seven, column five)

EXTREME PENALTY RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Legislature has adopted a bill to restore capital punishment, abolished a few years ago.

because it can only be carried out on this basis, this basis ought, therefore, to be allowed. She points out that neutrals can always protect themselves by staying away from the blockaded area, and, on these general grounds, she maintains that all that she is doing is covered by the new methods of warfare, and is a consequent development, in legitimate conditions of blockade.

"It is not unnatural that this argument should appeal to German thought, in its present condition. It is, however, ridiculous. The moral sense of the world has recognized that the German submarine blockade is something utterly wrong, and something which sets back the clock. No amount of argument, however plausible, is likely to reverse that judgment. In such matters, as well as in their private lives, people wisely trust their power of moral judgment rather than their power to find flaws in a subtle argument advanced, to defend what seems morally wrong, by someone whose interests lie in another direction. At the same time it is worth while pointing out just where the fallacy lies. The German argument falls on just those points where German conceptions of war invariably do fail. It has no regard for any interests other than German, and it has no regard for the ideals of humanity. It is sound if, but only if, German interests are the sole criterion. The developments which have taken place in the blockade, and which have been in a greater or a less degree recognized, at different times, by neutral opinion, do not change the general character of the penalties by which a blockade is enforced. If a neutral tried to run a blockade he was liable to capture and forfeit. He was only liable to risk of death provided he deliberately resisted an attempt at capture, that is to say, risk of death was not an immediate penalty for blockade running, and a threat of death was not available as a method for enforcing the blockade. What Germany has done is to vary drastically the penalty incurred. Further she seeks to secure her ends throughout this variation. She knows she cannot catch even a majority of the ships which try to run her blockade, and she hopes to secure her object through fear, by inflicting, where she can, an extreme penalty.

"The German argument fails to take into account the fact that a right to stop something is not a right to use any means to stop it. We should not be prepared to allow a man to shoot people who trespass on his land even if that was the only way by which he could prevent their doing so. We should refuse to do so for two reasons. The first is that you inflict definite wrong by penalties disproportionate to the offense, even if the offense is a real moral offense, and still more so, of course, in such a case as that which we are considering. In the second place, toleration of disproportionate penalties is in collision with all moral ideals. This is so not merely because these are unjust to individuals, but because society does not now allow people to stop a thing by threatening extreme penalties. They must take adequate steps to stop it by reasonable penalties, or else they must put up with it. Otherwise we are back in the dark ages. In the case of a blockade all this has long been safeguarded by its being insisted that it must be effective. A belligerent had to secure his blockade by adequate measures other than 'making a terrible example' of those he was fortunate enough to catch. Now, as I have said, the German blockade is based on terrible examples. It seeks to secure its end by its brutality. I dare say these objections seem to you a little idealistic. In the long run they are, however, none the less true, and none the less important, because that is so. Nothing but civilization so hard as actions which bring into question the moral principles on which it is based. There is, however, another consideration which serves to show, also, that this change in procedure does involve a very real iniquity in what is being done. The effect of the procedure in old days was that if neutrals tried to run a blockade they accepted the same risks as did the ships of the blockaded country. The effect of the present position is that the neutral, and therefore unarmed, ship incurs a very much greater risk than does any ship which is English, and therefore armed. Approximate figures show that in the case of armed ships which are actually attacked 75 per cent escape, while in the case of unarmed ships which are actually attacked 75 per cent are sunk. We have there, in a very literal sense, a war against neutrality. Not only have the penalties been drastically altered, but they have been altered so as to press more heavily on neutrals than on belligerents. There is yet another and a very ugly sense in which this blockade is a war-against neutrals. It is obvious from the papers, that it is fully recognized, in Germany, that they stand to gain through loss of neutral tonnage. That they hope, through such loss, to be relatively more important, as a maritime power, at end of the war. They hope to recompense themselves for ships they have lost by capture, and for the many more which are deteriorating in this or that harbor. We are dealing with no mere development of method to meet changed conditions, but seeking to secure the same end by threatening comparable penalties. We are dealing with drastic change in penalties, a change which makes penalties disproportionate and morally offensive, and which banks on their having this character, a change which makes penalties press more heavily on neutrals than on belligerent blockade runners, and a change which appears to have definitely in view a benefit to Germany from damage to neutrals.

"You go on to ask me what I would say to the American public in view of President Wilson's action to meet this position. It is obvious that, as things now stand, it would not be proper for me to say much or anything which

was not of a very general character. Within these limitations I will try to answer you. You are aware that people in this country, especially industrial democracy, share President Wilson's ideal. The substitution of arbitration for war, and something in the nature of a league of peace to give to law the necessary support of force. If you will examine history, I think you will find that progress has been less easily secured by expounding ideals than by making precedents, and it is from this point of view that President Wilson's action has, to my mind, such enormous importance. Great Britain entered the war to enforce a treaty. The United States have broken off diplomatic relations, and have announced their intention of going so much further as may be necessary, in order to assert those other restrictions which have their authority in the moral sense of civilized nations, and which we ever reach, in international relations, a position comparable to that which we have reached in the relations of individuals, treaties will take the part of statute law, and these other restrictions will take the part played by the common law, alike in this and in the United States. I have little doubt that however long the path, we are moving towards that goal. I believe that our best hopes of practical progress in that direction turn on the two precedents in which the two countries are concerned, and which, respectively, encourage the conception that consequences attach to breaches of the written and of the unwritten law of nations.

"You go on to ask me whether I think the recent exchange of notes between various countries has affected the situation in any way, and whether they have brought peace any nearer? I would answer, that while they have not done so directly, they have had an indirectly beneficial result. So far as notes from belligerent powers are concerned, I think that, in the long run, the end will come all the sooner because the Allies have made clear, on the one hand, that no one in Germany shall be in a position to maintain that its present traditions possess promise for the future, that its militarist traditions have proved successful, or have escaped signal punishment. On the other hand, that this does not imply such terms as will prevent Germany from retaining the great object. Here as elsewhere the main object of punishment should be reform rather than destruction.

"In regard to President Wilson's notes, it is scarcely possible for me to express an opinion. Let me say just this much, that if they had served no other purpose whatever, they would have been worth while as making clear how far his ideals were from the immediate nature of his subsequent action. I have drawn a parallel between the significance of that action and of our own action in the beginning of August 1914. I think that, in both cases, the effects will be all the greater, in directions which I have indicated, because they have had, as their background, a very earnest search after peace.

"Finally you ask me one specific question. Will the submarine campaign affect the attitude of the Entente to Germany, especially when peace discussions are in progress? I will answer you equally categorically. Every time Germany enters once more on a course of action which contradicts the dictates of humanity, and which is in collision with international law, she adds proportionately to the need for final reparation. Every time she pursues such a course the final penalty must be increased, and, so far as possible, must be adjusted to provide compensation for loss which she has inflicted. We have to make it a lesson of history that, in such matters, punishment follows crime; and we have also, though this is a lesser matter, to secure justice so far as is possible for those who have suffered."

APPAM PRIZE SHIP AND CARGO GO TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS

Court Finds Neutrality Was Violated After Ship Arrived at Hampton Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—British claimants of the German prize ship Appam, at Newport News, Va., Tuesday won their suit in the United States Supreme Court, to regain possession of the vessel and cargo. In sustaining the British libel attachment suits against the Appam and cargo, the court held that the British owners are entitled to restitution because the Appam violated American neutrality.

Treaties of 1799 and 1828 between the United States and Germany, the court held, through Justice Day, do not entitle German prizes, unaccompanied by the captor warship, to indefinite American asylum. Jurisdiction of American courts over the Appam was upheld.

Findings of Federal Judge Waddill of Virginia, that the Appam violated American neutrality after being brought into Hampton Roads a year ago by Capt. Hans Berg and a German prize crew, were sustained and approved by the Supreme Court.

Following the breach of German-American relations, the German prize crew was removed from the Appam and taken to Philadelphia, the ship and cargo being held in custody of the Virginia Federal Court under \$200,000 bond, given by the German claimants.

AGAINST LIQUOR ADVERTISING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Legislature has passed a stringent anti-liquor advertising bill.

EVENTS POINT TO UNCERTAIN GREEK FUTURE

Proposal Made for National Assembly at Which Hellenes Could Decide for Themselves Future Form of Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Greece
LONDON, England.—As a result of recent events and their far-reaching consequences, few thoughts outside Hellas are turned to the future of Greece, and yet it would seem obvious that the existing status quo cannot continue after the war, and that the powers, in recognizing the governments—both of King Constantine and M. Venizelos, have put into storage a problem of a most intricate character. There are today effectively two Greek states of almost equal size. Over the one rules King Constantine and the normal Administration of Greece. The other is frankly revolutionary, but it is made up of men who have risked much for the cause they have espoused, who believe that the constitutional liberties for which their fathers fought and fell have been usurped by a personal, Germanophile and alien régime, and who it is unlikely will ever consent to renew their old-time allegiance to the throne of Constantine XII. Indeed, one may safely go further and say that they will never sheathe the sword until they have restored constitutional liberty and personal freedom throughout the length and breadth of Hellas.

What then, is to be the future? Most students of the Greeks consider them to be constitutionally unfitness for a republican administration and, unless M. Venizelos' ideas have undergone a change, he himself was strongly in favor of a limited monarchy on the English plan. And if half the Greeks refuse to recognize King Constantine, is the State to remain split in twain, or is a bid to be made for a compromise which will permit the restoration of national unity? On the whole, perhaps the most satisfactory method would be to call a national assembly and let the Hellenes decide for themselves what shall be their future form of government, and if a monarchy is retained, whether King Constantine shall keep his occupation or join the galaxy of uncrowned heads that find sanctuary in England. The uncertainty of the future of Greek government lends passing interest to the claims of a lady who had made England her home, married an English officer and given three sons to the British army in the world war. She is Princess Paleologu, daughter of Prince Christofore di Bouillon, who was the first of his particular branch to appear as an hereditary claimant to the Grecian throne.

It was a little over three months ago that a visitor, purporting to be a former major in the British Army, but whose card bore no address, called upon me to explain the claims of the Princess Paleologu. Having sworn me to secrecy, my caller confided in me as much of his information as he thought fit, and proceeded to ply me with a series of questions which I answered with reciprocal caution. Having declined the invitation to take part in the Pretender's crusade, I have honorably guarded the secret; but, since the Princess herself has now published an interview in a widely circulated London newspaper, there would appear to be no further reason for denying information concerning this romance. The Princess claims to be a direct descendant of Constantine the Great, and, according to the former army major, she has a genealogical tree—apparently a formidable document—already ready for the closest inspection and investigation. Though she believes in her mission, based on her "tree" and an old prophecy to the effect that "a Princess of all the Imperial Houses which ruled Byzantine shall lead her troops to victory" there has thus far been no indication of intrigue. She contents herself with calling Constantine XII an alien, and has written a very creditable patriotic verse, and followed it up with a manifesto to her followers, who, so runs the story, have banded themselves together into a secret Sacred Legion and have now, at her command, joined up with the Venizelist forces in Macedonia.

The emissary was most ambitious to lead a revolutionary expedition, but desired advice, financial backing, an introduction to the wealthy Greek shipowners of London, and the support of M. Venizelos.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR PRIESTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Man Power Bill, which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies recently, provided that the 12,000 priests, theological students and other ecclesiastics, who (in virtue of a special clause contained in the law of 1889), are now in the Medical Department of the Army, shall be liable for service in any corps. This thorny question was raised by M. Sixte-Quenin, a well-known Socialist, who is supported by the anticlerical party. In the course of his remarks he said that the ecclesiastics were not legally qualified to serve in the "Corps de Infirmeries" and that at the commencement of the war M. Millerand, the then Minister of War, had no authority to sanction this. The amendment was adopted by 337 votes to 112. An incident occurred in the lobby which was the subject of much comment. All the Ministers, including General Lyautey voted, except M. Malvy the Minister of the Interior, who abstained. It is reported that the President of the Council, the Minister of War and M. Malvy immediately had a conference in a room reserved for the Cabinet and that explanations were made which obviated consequences that might have been serious.

NO REDUCTION ON COAL EXPECTED THIS SPRING

Shortage of Labor at Mines and Transportation Difficulties Will Keep Price Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coal men in this city do not expect that the usual reduction in prices will be made this year.

W. H. Taylor of the St. Clair Coal Company told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was too early to decide the matter, but that he didn't see why there should be a reduction. There was no coal in the city at all, labor at the mines was exceedingly scarce, and railroad conditions both as to car shortage and car handling were extraordinarily detrimental to efficient handling of the coal, he said.

What there was ahead, he said, nobody knew, but the large companies were doing everything they could to keep the price as near normal as possible. The price at tidewater now was \$7.50 for prepared sizes, and the companies which got it shipped from the mines paid a little less. These rates were a little in advance of those charged last year at this time.

ATTITUDE TAKEN ON HOME RULE BY ULSTER UNIONISTS

Council Explains Opposition to Scheme Unchanged—Recruiting Figures Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Belfast
BELFAST, Ireland.—At a general meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, held recently in Belfast, the following resolution in regard to home rule was adopted:

In view of the rumors which are being circulated through the press and otherwise of negotiations alleged to be pending for the settlement of the home rule question on lines which would be unacceptable to Ulster, and the injury which these rumors are calculated to cause Imperial interests, which ought in all quarters to be paramount, particularly at the present time, we, the standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council, deem it to be our duty to declare unequivocally that no negotiations of any kind are pending, either with our leader or ourselves, and we strongly urge all Unionists not to be deflected in any degree by these idle rumors—spread, no doubt, for the purpose of creating a false atmosphere in the country—from their duty to the Empire, but to continue to throw all their energies into obtaining a victorious issue of the war and to resist satisfaction in the meantime, so far as our own domestic interests are concerned, with the statements and assurances made in public by the late Prime Minister, and also the present Prime Minister, that to coerce Ulster to accept home rule is unthinkable. To prevent any misapprehension, however, as to our position when the time arrives for dealing with the question, we think it right to state further that nothing has occurred to modify in any way the position we have taken up, or to vary in any degree our inflexible opposition to home rule.

A second resolution declared that: The standing committee of the Ulster Unionist Council regret the continued exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsory Service Act, and demand its extension to Ireland. They further regret the exclusion of Ireland from the national service scheme and also from the new electoral proposals now brought before the country. The standing committee representing the loyal population of Ulster, again affirm that they are anxious to share fully the burdens and responsibilities which their fellow citizens in Great Britain are bearing, and they do not desire any exemptions or privileges for Ireland not shared by the rest of the United Kingdom.

In a report on recruiting which was submitted to the meeting, it was recalled that according to statistics issued by the Lord Lieutenant, Irish Protestants had contributed 46,157 recruits out of a population of 1,140,556, or one in 26 while Roman Catholics contributed 57,583 recruits, out of a population of 3,238,658, or one in 56. These figures were exclusive of officers of whom Ulster contributed 1300. Ulster had also raised its own cavalry, engineers, cyclist corps, Army service corps and Royal Army medical, being the only Irish division to do so.

A letter from Sir Edward Carson was read at the meeting by Mr. E. M. Archdale, the chairman, in which Sir Edward said:

"My views on Irish questions are so well known that I feel it is superfluous for me to reiterate them at the present crisis of the Empire's history. With an enemy at our doors playing a game of desperation it would be sheer folly to divert our minds from anything but the prosecution of the war. This, I am sure, will be the feeling of the committee, particularly in the city of Belfast, where, I feel with pride, our fellow countrymen are unceasing in their efforts to supply our soldiers and sailors with the armament, equipment and munitions so necessary to bring our cause to a successful conclusion."

DALLAS PARK TO BE IMPROVED
DALLAS, Tex.—George E. Kessler, landscape artist of St. Louis, is in Dallas to prepare plans for improvements to Fair Park, where the State Fair is held each year. The improvements will include a stadium and additional buildings.

BRITAIN'S ARMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Part 1 of the "authoritative" account of the difficulties overcome in the raising of Britain's new armies makes interesting reading. It opens with the statement that the least difficulty was the obtaining of men, for before converting these recruits into the armies which have fought in France, the Dardanelles, Egypt and Mesopotamia, they had to be housed, fed, clothed, armed, equipped, distributed into units, and taught drill, discipline, and the technical skill needed by modern soldiers.

At the outbreak of war barracks available for single men only allowed for 175,000 units, but this was increased to 262,000 by sending the women home, and utilizing married quarters and accessory buildings. Reservists poured in, sometimes as many as 45,000 a week. The Territorial force was up to strength in four days and continued to expand. Large forces came from Canada for training, and after Gallipoli, Australian and New Zealand forces came to England, also South Africans, West Indians and Nova Scotians. Perhaps 800,000 men were put out in billets in the early days, requiring new rules and regulations to be compiled, and committees for quartering troops, machinery for assessing rents, etc. The difficulty of assembling men for work from all these various billets was so great as to be often found prohibitive.

While all such makeshift methods required time to organize, recruits continued to pour in. Bad weather increased the difficulties, and troops were withdrawn, when possible, from camps and put into huts, in some cases not even completed. Within a year, huts for 750,000 men were put up in various camps, with remount establishments, store, and aeroplane sheds, hospital huts and rifle ranges. Water, gas or electric light, drainage and telephones had to be laid, sometimes entailing entirely new plant. Much relief was given to the War Office by those responsible for the raising of the many "pals" battalions, finding accommodation as well, in their own homes, townhalls, local buildings, etc. Even yet a number of troops have to be billeted, but within a year the satisfactory housing of troops at the great training centers was accomplished.

As regards feeding, it is claimed that this branch is the only one which never suffered from a lack of supplies. There were defects of organization in distribution which were rapidly overcome, and at the start the cooking was in some instances bad. The adequacy of the food supplies is due to a system for feeding troops on a war basis which had been elaborated about two years previously, the chief method being the depot system. This consists of certain base depots which supply other advance depots that supply the troops.

A good illustration is a hand with the fingers spread; the wrist representing the base depot, the knuckles the advance depots and the tips of the fingers the troops. This system has, of course, been in use in India in all small expeditions for many years where, once the railroad is left, stores are carried along a chain of outposts at each of which animal or cart transport is stationed. Each post works half way to the next, the transport returning the same day, thus minimizing the carrying of food for the animals.

From Railroad "A" a full convoy starts daily for "B" where it is met by an empty convoy (or one perhaps bringing casualties, wounded, etc.) from Post "C" which has also sent a full convoy to "D," being met from "E" and so on till the troops in the field are reached.

This system has been mainly used throughout the army. In the beginning local supplies had to be made use of. The Territorial associations provided their men with food for two

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months, and the "raisers" of numerous units fed their units for several months, allowances being given by the War Office. There was considerable waste at first, but this was dealt with, and handbooks of instruction were printed and distributed. The Army School of Cookery, which was disbanded at the outbreak of war, when it was most needed, was reestablished, schools of cookery were started, and the policy of putting "any one" in to do the cooking, which existed in some units, was eliminated. The various measures adopted gradually resulted in improved and more varied meals for the men, while expenses diminished.

The clothing of the soldier necessitated the expansion of a department which dealt in tens of thousands, into one to deal with hundreds of thousands. To meet this, very few manufacturers had the requisite knowledge or plant to make the clothing and equipment, and in consequence the difficulty of turning out the recruits was very great. All kinds of makeshifts were adopted. Territorial associations and bodies raising battalions clothed their men, while the War Office confined itself to the needs of the expeditionary force and the new service battalions. Civilian clothing and boots were bought up as makeshifts and this continued for some time, damping the enthusiasm of the recruits and increasing the difficulty of training, for who could turn out a smart unit clothed in civilian clothes of every style and line? However, time and energy worked the needed results and the end of 1915 saw the whole army as well shod and clothed as any that had been before it, and it was also possible to assist the Allies materially with clothing and boots.

When war started there were but 800,000 rifles in the country, little more than half being the new short pattern and many of these being in process of resighting for the new ammunition. The weekly output of new rifles was 2000, and though this was considerably increased by night shifts, and the full use of plants, the numbers turned out were totally inadequate. By January, 1915, the first new army had some 400 service rifles per 1000, the second army 100, but the third and later formed armies were far worse off. Some assistance was given by the issue of a proportion of D. P. (drill purposes only) rifles, but training was seriously handicapped and great delay ensued. All these difficulties have, however, been surmounted, and in addition it has been possible to assist some of the allies.

Artillery was as difficult a problem as that of rifles, the number of guns possessed being only sufficient for eight divisions, plus normal wastage. New plant was laid down by the War Office as quickly as possible, and private firms were encouraged to do the same, but even so the output for a considerable time was nothing like adequate and every gun turned out had to be shipped to the various fronts, so that the gunner of the new armies in training saw even less of his weapon than his brother in the troops.

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infantry. Dummy and obsolete guns were employed for drill instruction, but these were of little use without dial sights, range finders, directors and so on, and were of no assistance in teaching the working and firing of the gun. Horses, harness and wagons were hardly complete for any battery until the eve of its departure overseas. These days are happily over, but it is well to remember them as they prove the country's absolute unpreparedness for such a war, explain her inability to help in certain critical periods, and also point to "the determined spirit" which animated instructors and men, turned the latter into the well-equipped and trained armies of today, and so successfully combated every difficulty that today Britain is able to assist her allies with guns as well as the various other impedimenta of war.

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STATE CONTROL OVER GERMAN TEXTILE TRADE

Herr Jaekel Reviews the Developments Leading to the Establishment of German Imperial Clothing Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A recent issue of the Vorwärts contained an interesting review by Herr Jaekel of the developments that have taken place in the German textile industry during the war, culminating, as they have done, in the establishment of an Imperial Clothing Department.

The war, he wrote, has changed German industry in manifold ways, but it has more especially transformed every department of the textile industry and the trade in the products thereof. The textile industry and the textile trade today present the spectacle of a branch of domestic economy (Volkswirtschaft) placed completely under state control, and regulated by state authority.

The first regulations prohibiting the manufacture of yarn from fibre and of material from yarn necessitated, with implacable logic, further measures, until it finally came to regulations as to the disposal of finished clothing, and eventually that of worn-out garments in the hands of second-hand clothes dealers. The composition of the material and of the finished article has greatly altered in the process. The sheep's wool thread which used to be employed in the manufacture of "woolen" materials has been replaced by thread obtained from discarded materials and respun—"artificial wool." The manufacture of artificial wool has developed rapidly during the course of the war, and great quantities of this product, which is now very highly prized, are available. Under the pressure of necessity the methods employed in its manufacture have visibly improved, and the material now turned out is much superior in the matter of dressing and durability to the specimens originally produced. In the place of jute and cotton thread, thread made out of paper, or out of a mixture of cotton thread and paper, is being largely used. The manufacture of paper thread and of materials made therefrom has developed into a great industry producing huge quantities of finished goods by industrious labor by day and night. There is no doubt that fresh possibilities have been opened up to the textile industry for the period after the war. Paper material will come to be used more for clothing and other purposes, and that will be an important factor during the period of transition from a war to a peace basis; important, also, in view of the great demand for textile products that will arise after the war from a European population grown terribly poor. Just as in the course of a century the light and cheap cotton fabrics steadily crowded out the old rough, heavy and expensive materials made of sheep's wool and flax, so will paper material become a dangerous competitor of cotton products in the future.

The latest creation for the purpose of regulating the retailing of textile products is the Imperial Clothing Department, which has been assigned the task of assuring a supply of woven and knitted materials and footwear for the population. It has to supervise the employment of the available stocks, to see that they are equally distributed among the population and economically used, and to look after the manufacture of substitutes.

The new department, which is to begin its activities in Berlin on April 1, is to be a self-supporting concern in the form of a "war economic limited liability company," Herr Jaekel explained. It will be launched with a capital of 16,000,000 marks, and will be directed by Dr. Beutler of Dresden. Over 300 offices have already been assigned to it, and more than 36 large warehouses are now filled with a part of the goods with which it will deal. In addition to the board of directors and the council appointed to conduct its business, an advisory council and a work committee have been formed and will be consulted on all important points, and these, like other committees that may be appointed, will be composed of representatives of the textile industry, both employers and employees. Meanwhile a large share of the work will fall on the communal authorities, who will have to ascertain the needs of their districts and also to attend to the purchase and sale of cast-off clothing. Munich and Leipzig are the two first cities to complete their arrangements for their new mission. The latter has established a "permanent clothing bureau," with a capital of 500,000 marks, but it is questioned whether State assistance should not be given the more heavily burdened communities.

In addition to seeing that all present stocks are made available for the public, the Imperial Clothing Department is to arrange for the manufacture of fresh material and clothing, either by means of purchase in the open market, or by requisitioning. Eventually it is intended to adopt to some extent the practice of selling goods direct to the poorer classes through the communal authorities at the lowest possible prices. As a rule, however, the department will sell material to associations of manufacturers to be made up, fixing maximum prices for the finished article, and arranging that it shall reach the consumer as directly as possible so as to avoid an increase in price.

The foundation of the Imperial Clothing Department, wrote Herr Jaekel, marks the first attempt ever made to regulate from a central bureau and on the part of the State the manufacture and supply of clothing and linen for a nation of 60,000,000. The organization had not been set up without difficulty, he added, considerable opposition having been encountered from influential groups of vested interests, while, whereas the introduction of bread cards was greeted as progress, that of clothes cards was decreed as a bureaucratic measure. What the bread card aims at with regard to the food supply, however, he pointed out, the clothes card is intended to achieve in the matter of the clothes supply. . . . The supply and demand, however, cannot be reckoned out once for all, as in the case of bread, but each case must be examined on its merits.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Efforts are being made, in Australia, to ascertain whether or not waste forest vegetation represents a source of industrial wealth. The Interstate Commissioners are of the opinion that the paper-making industry might be successfully developed, provided that there is an adequate supply of the raw material, sufficient at least for the Australian requirements. The chief difficulty with which this industry has had, hitherto, to contend, has been the fact that the supply of wood pulp, which is essential for all the better classes of paper, has not yet been put upon a proper commercial basis, either as to price or quality. Compared with competitors abroad the Australian paper-making industry has been handicapped by very unfavorable conditions.

Paper may be made also from the pulp of certain grasses, and it has been proposed, as an encouragement to commercial effort in this respect, to raise the bounty on the market value of vegetable pulp from 15 to 30 per cent. An increase in the general rate of 5 per cent, so as to afford preference to the United Kingdom, is thought by the commissioners to be justifiable with regard to paper manufactures generally.

The considerations of preferences and duty have been thoroughly investigated by the Interstate Commission, and the following recommendations submitted before Parliament:

Wrapping, blotting, cartridge paper, paper felt and carpet felt, no increase in duty; strawboard, £2 a ton general, £1 10s. preference; fiber board and flaxite, no alteration; paper boards £3 a ton general, £2 10s. preference; cardboard boxes and cartons, 45 per cent general, 35 per cent preference; paper bags, British preference of 5 per cent on ad valorem rates; manufactured stationery, increase from 30 per cent general and 25 per cent preference to 40 per cent general and 30 per cent preference; envelopes increase from 30 per cent general and 25 per cent preference to 40 and 30 per cent respectively; calendar backs, almanacs, show cards and wall pockets, increase to 40 per cent general; playing cards 3s. 6d. per dozen packs general, 3s. dozen preference; beaver board, special duty of 30 per cent, the same as three ply; magazines, supplements, books and novels (at present free) no alteration; Christmas cards, increase from 30 per cent general, and 25 per cent preference to 40 and 30 per cent respectively.

REPRESENTATIVES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Shipbuilding Employers Federation and the Engineering Employers Federation have nominated the undermentioned gentlemen to represent them respectively on the advisory committee which has been constituted in association with the Shipyard Labor Department of the Admiralty: Shipbuilding Employers Federation: Mr. G. J. Carter, Mr. W. H. Dugdale, Mr. F. N. Henderson, Mr. Herbert Howell, Mr. M. C. James, Mr. N. E. Peek, Engineering Employers Federation: Mr. W. H. Allen, Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. James McKechnie, Mr. D. S. Marjoribanks, Mr. Allen N. Smith, Mr. W. Rowan Thomson.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General

Old walls of Merton Priory to be preserved by national trust

MERTON PRIORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The ruins of the Surrey meadow along which runs the River Wandle are those of Merton Priory, which was one of Austin Canons and was founded by Henry I and Gilbert Norman in 1125. A school was attached to the priory, to which Gilbert Beket and his wife Rohese sent their son Thomas. From Merton, Thomas went to Paris University, and became, as history tells, first Archbishop and then Saint.

The priors of Merton in the Thirteenth Century were Hugh de Basinge, Gilbert de Ashe and Edmond de Heriard. These are Hampshire names; Heriard, a village near Basingstoke, bore the name of Heriard, and in that neighborhood lived the Olivers, the Fitz-aces and the Heriards, kindred of Cristina the mother of Walter de Merton. Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III and founder of Merton College. It is supposed that the de Merton implies that Walter was educated at Merton Priory, for his father's surname is never mentioned. He is simply known as William. Tradition has it that Walter went from Merton School to Oxford where he was an inmate of Mauer Hall, since known as the Cross Inn in the Cornmarket. In the manuscripts of the time Walter de Merton is referred to as "clericus" and it is known that he entered the church in 1238. In 1260 he became Chancellor and governed the Kingdom while Henry was fighting in France. There is a letter written by John Mansel, the King's secretary, from Paris, in 1262, in which he says that the King is at Rheims and has no intention of coming home. He implores the Chancellor to send a report on the state of the Kingdom.

Lord Bacon in speaking of the Friars said "that if these schoolmen, to their great thirst of truth and unwearied travel of wit had joined variety of reading and contemplation, they had proved excellent lights to the great advancement of all learning and knowledge." Walter de Merton was a faithful son of the church at the time when English churchmen were the defenders of the country's liberty against Papal exactions. He perceived the danger of the theological training of youths unsupported by a sound preliminary education, and to provide the church with a secular clergy fit for their responsibilities, he conceived the idea of founding a society with all the characteristics of the great corporations of regulars, but having study as its purpose and aim. Thirteenth Century Oxford was given over to orders of Friars, and Walter de Merton wished his secular students to take a share in the influence which the Friars monopolized. To this end, he founded his society in the manor of Malden and attached it to Merton Priory. Its constitution provided for the sustenance of several young men termed "scolares in scolis degentes," under the rule of warden and chaplain. They were, by the rule of the society, to devote themselves to study, and they were liable to lose their places if they infringed the rule or committed a serious offense. From the beginning of its formation, the society was in educational connection with Oxford, and later the tie became much stronger. It is, in fact, probable that the Scolares de Merton were housed in Oxford and that the estate at Malden was left to the care of the warden for the provision of revenues. Such an arrangement was one very much in vogue at the time, the most notable example of it being that of the Benedictine Abbey of Winchcombe, which had a "generale studium" for its novices before 1175. The program of study which the founder laid down for the Merton scholars was the following: (1) Grammar under the grammaticus, for those who needed it; (2) Arts and philosophy, in accordance with the university course of the day for all; (3) Theology, for all, after proficiency in arts; (4) Canon law, for four or five select proficients in theology and with so much of civil as might be ancillary to canon law. During the first 80 years of the institution the Scolares de Merton brought fame to their foundation, and the influence of Merton is shown in the earlier statutes of Balliol University,

Oriel and Peterhouse (Cambridge), who all borrowed from the Merton rule.

As early as 1265, Walter de Merton began acquiring property in Oxford for the establishment of his college. One purchase transaction gives a glimpse of the life of the university, which at that time was a great center of learning in the western world. The owner of the house purchased by de Merton was Jacob, son of Master Mosey, the Jew of London, and he had let it for the residence of Thomas and Antony Bek, the sons of the Baron of Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire. It seems that Walter de Merton took these boys under his charge and received them as, what has since been termed, fellow commoners. The younger boy, Antony, afterwards became the Fighting Bishop of Durham and titular Patriarch of Jerusalem. Walter de Merton bequeathed to him his best gold ring. The university in the Thirteenth Century is the subject of one of the best chapters of that famous book, "Green's Short History of the English People."

SALVADOR WINS DISPUTED RIGHT IN FONSECA GULF

Central American Court of Justice Denies United States Has Naval Base Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cable advice is to the effect that the Central American Court of Justice has decided in favor of El Salvador the case brought by that Republic to restrain Nicaragua from carrying out the terms of the treaty entered into between Nicaragua and the United States by which the latter acquires a perpetual option to the interoceanic canal route by way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, and a site for a naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca. This is the second case brought against Nicaragua, on account of the treaty, to be decided against that country, the other being that of Costa Rica.

The United States has not yet announced any position beyond the statement that this country is much interested in the maintenance of the international tribunal which has handed down the decision, and which is said to be likely to fall into disrepute if the United States is a party to carrying out a treaty which has been declared, twice now, to violate the rights of other Central American republics.

El Salvador's case is based upon the violation of sovereignty by the proposed location of the naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca, held, and by the United States admitted, to be territorial waters. It is maintained that the presence there of so predominant a force makes dictation possible; at least that inference is pointed out, although those words are not used. Further support of the case is sought by calling attention to the treaty establishing the perpetual neutrality of Honduras, drawn up in Washington in 1905, under the encouragement of the United States. It is held that the presence in the territorial waters of Honduras, which also borders upon the Gulf of Fonseca, and in which rights are declared indivisible, of a naval station, is a violation of the neutrality pledged under the auspices of the United States.

Details have not yet been received as to the decision. It is possible that decision is in the nature of an interlocutory decree assuming jurisdiction, such as was handed down by the same court in the case of Costa Rica, as a preliminary to the final decree.

FLAX-GROWING IN NORTHEAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—An attempt is being made to establish the flax-growing industry in the Pacific Northwest. A holding company has been organized here for the purpose of erecting a mill and investigating the practicability of the proposition. It is stated that the United States imported annually \$20,000,000 worth of linen goods before the war and that practically none is now brought in.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE WOMEN'S CAUSE IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A recent issue of the International Woman Suffrage News (Jus Suffragii) contains interesting items of news showing that women in Russia are persistently pushing their claims for political recognition and representation.

The committee was informed by Mr. Palmer that he had no proposal as to how this could be brought about, but he thought that the matter should be taken up and studied, and it probably might be settled by Federal legislation. A proposal of having a subheadquarters for the western states was referred to the executive committee. The committee voted its thanks to Senator Overman and Inaugural Chairman Robert N. Harper for their work in connection with the recent inauguration.

Mrs. George M. Bass of Chicago outlined the work that had been done by the women's bureau during the campaign, and said that the work of that bureau resulted in delivering the western vote at the polls at the last election.

Vance McCormick, chairman of the committee, was presented with a gold watch, chain and knife, the gifts of members of the committee and other friends and coworkers intimately affiliated with him in conducting the last presidential campaign.

The presentation speech was made by Homer Cummings of Connecticut, vice-chairman.

The committee went to the White House at 1 o'clock to take lunch with President Wilson.

Mr. McCormick, Robert W. Woolley, chairman of the publicity bureau, and Assistant Secretary Hollister were given a rising vote of thanks for their work during the campaign.

The Zemstvo of Jaroslav is supporting women in their claim to municipal representation, and after the Minister of the Interior had announced the coming introduction of a bill in the Duma to grant women the right to vote at municipal elections, but not to stand as candidates for election at such bodies, the Zemstvo held a meeting at which it was decided to recommend that women should be eligible for seats on the district councils. In view of the enormous importance of women's labor on the land, and of the increase in the proportion of women engaged in agriculture, the Council of the Zemstvo insist that it is necessary, not only as a measure of justice, but for the good of the country, that women should have their full share in the control and in the administration of local affairs.

PUPILS TO LEARN ABOUT METERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mayor Ashcroft has announced his intention to support the movement to have pupils of the city schools taught to read gas, electric and water meters. He says the result will be a great saving to citizens.



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UNIFORM HOUR FOR CLOSING POLLS URGED

Democratic National Committee Is Told of Influence of Early Results on Vote in Pacific Coast States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Uniform closing of the polls on the day of a national election was urged Tuesday before the Democratic National Committee, which met at the Shoreham Hotel. The differences in time in the United States permit the results from one section of the country to be known in other sections before the polls close, and has an important bearing on the results, according to A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who brought the matter up. It was referred to the executive committee.

Mr. Palmer said that the result of the election was announced in New York papers by 9 o'clock at night. This went over the telegraph wires to the Pacific Coast, and was printed there one, two and even three hours before the polls closed there.

There is a well-grounded opinion, he continued, that this circumstance lost Oregon. In California the results were announced and discouraged laboring men from going to the polls to vote. He said that the matter is a vital one, and is in the interest of honesty and incorruptibility of elections.

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DANIELS' PAPER IS ADVOCATE OF PROHIBITION

RALEIGH, N. C.—The cause of prohibition keeps marching on. The general assembly of North Carolina should catch step and do something for a cause that is for the benefit of mankind. The Congress of the United States is now leading the way with amendments which put the teeth in prohibition laws.

Thus writes the editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, Josephus Daniels' newspaper, in urging upon the North Carolina Legislature the enactment of laws which will make for a more thorough enforcement of the prohibition law in this State.

"That the present law is violated to a great degree," says the News and Observer, "is evident to anyone who cares to inform himself. The bill introduced in the House by Representative Henry Page is designed to obtain a better enforcement of the prohibition law as it stands today, while another bill introduced by Representative Grier, provides for the ouster law. Both of these bills are meritorious, and each of them should be passed."

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PROF. A. B. HART TALKS ON FAILURE TO BACK PRESIDENT

Harvard Man Says Lack of Action on Part of Congress Is National Misfortune

Failure of Congress to give President Wilson the authority to cause American merchant ships to arm for defense against submarine attacks is characterized as a national misfortune by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University. In the Harvard Crimson today he makes the following comment on the situation:

"The failure of the bill conferring or rather confirming the authority of the United States to cause American merchant vessels to arm themselves before leaving our ports, is a national misfortune, because it reveals the inability of the Senate of the United States to control itself, in so far as it was intended to prevent war by suggesting a military form of resistance, it would have failed of its purpose had it become law. Congress, and apparently the President, without the aid of Congress, may grant this privilege to vessels likely to be exposed to submarine attack; but it cannot guarantee them a peaceful passage.

"If such a vessel comes in sight of a submarine, and, as was suggested by a Senator in debate, 'shoots at sight,' the Germans would have a right under international law to consider it a hostile act and the beginning of formal war on the part of the United States. The immunity from armed attack except on due notice, which the United States justly claims for our merchantmen, holds only if such vessels do not attack nor resist nor flee.

"On the other hand, suppose the submarine gets near enough to discharge a torpedo or a gun if the vessel is thereby sunk, that is the overt act for which the United States has been waiting. If there is any opportunity, our armed ship presumably will reply and war would begin then and there; but in this case demonstrably by the act of the Germans.

"A third alternative is that the American vessel will speed up and run out of danger, in which case the question of arms or no arms will play no part.

"The so-called armed neutrality is simply a method by which the United States may possibly induce the Germans to let armed vessels loaded with munitions escape, though under our previous practice unarmed vessels carrying contraband were liable to be sunk with notice. The sole alternative is for the Germans to fire upon a vessel prepared to fight and expected to reply with force. Therefore, apparently the only thing that can obviate war is for the Germans to forgo their announced purpose of sinking every merchant ship that comes within the barred zone. Short of that, armed neutrality simply brings the whole controversy down to a point where one side or the other must fire and fire first."

RECODIFICATION OF MILITARY LAWS IS HEARING TOPIC

The recodification of the militia laws came up before the legislative committee on Military Affairs today, more especially that part of the laws which deals with the naval militia, the part dealing with the land forces having been treated last week. Both are included in House Bill 763 containing the report of the committee appointed to redraft the laws, comprising three naval militia officers and three land militia officers.

George A. Flynn, appearing for the recodification, said that the militia laws were now in such confusion that it took an expert in the line to understand them, while the average lawyer, much less the average layman, could not comprehend them at all. He pointed to the fact that George A. Flynn of the city of Boston Legal Department, though an expert in legislative matters, so little understood the militia laws that he was compelled to redraft Mayor Curley's bill, House 1550.

Commodore James P. Parker appeared for House Bill 1020, which is the same as 763 except that it contains only the recodification of the laws as concern the naval militia.

George A. Flynn, who appeared for Mayor Curley's bill, contending that the State make up to militiamen the difference between the Federal pay and what they would receive in State pay, decided to redraft his bill as technically it was not consistent with the militia laws, and by its wording might mean a great financial burden to the State.

MALDEN BUDGET CALLS FOR \$999,950

MALDEN, Mass.—Mayor Charles M. Blodgett sent the annual city budget to the Board of Aldermen last night, calling for a total expenditure of \$999,950, an increase of \$75,544 over the budget last year. Of the total \$816,900 will be raised from taxation, as compared with \$745,496 last year, and \$183,050 will be raised from water charges and other fees, as against \$174,510 from the same sources last year.

An order providing \$10,000 for modernizing the fire alarm signal system was passed by both the City Council and the Board of Aldermen, as was also an order of \$7000 for a pedestrian subway at the Western Division railroad station. Dr. William W. Hartwell was elected city physician. The Board of Aldermen voted to give the police commissioner and the fire commissioners salaries of \$500 each instead of the present volunteer service without pay. Recommendation of the special committee for the purchase of a site for a central fire station on Berkeley Street was passed.

BROAD HIGHWAY FOR BOSTON BILL GIVEN A HEARING

(Continued from page one)

and better possibilities. A proper access from the present crowded and growing retail center, developed and developing in the west and Park Square region, is necessary."

James H. Devlin, representing Mayor Curley, said that he had no objection to the bill so long as it left the power to the city. Representative Martin asked, "If these bills concern city matters, why are they here?" Mr. Devlin: "I don't know, but they are here, and that's why I'm here."

George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, said: "Traffic has doubled in Essex and Kneeland Streets in the past 10 years. This has now but few outlets. The business center is one of the most congested in any city in the world. Rents have increased there steadily for that reason. Boston is the only city in the world with one business center. There is more business carried on between the Boylston Street section and State Street, than in perhaps any other city. There is one place in this district where valuation is higher than anywhere except at one corner of Wall Street, New York City."

"Boston is an overgrown town. It will remain a Colonial town until it has new business centers. These will be possible at Boylston and Massachusetts Avenue, Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, and in the South End. The South End will furnish a great new business center."

Chairman Purinton of the committee of metropolitan and municipal affairs, Chamber of Commerce, said that values in the South End now vary from 50 to 80 per cent of their assessed valuation.

Prescott Bigelow, secretary of the Real Estate Exchange, spoke vigorously, saying that Boston had been asleep for 100 years. The construction of the new streets, and the proposed widening would remedy the old conditions.

Representative Murphy: "Shouldn't the city pay attention to its old streets before attempting new ones?"

Mr. Bigelow: "No. Make your good streets first, and then fix your crooked little streets. A little matter of a million and a half would not be thought anything 10 years from now."

President M. F. Gulesian of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association said that the new work would make a big line to Worcester and would help to improve conditions of social welfare in the South End.

President Snow of the Columbus Avenue Improvement Association said that an improved Stuart Street would be a feeder for Columbus Avenue. Frederick J. Bradley also favored the bill.

GERMANY'S ACTS ARE CRITICIZED BY PROF. W. H. TAFT

LYNN, Mass.—Former President William H. Taft told an enthusiastic audience of 1800 persons in the Lynn Theater last night that he did not see how the United States could avoid war with Germany. He declared that in sinking the Lusitania and other ships Germany had already committed an act of war, as much as if German troops had been landed on the territory of the United States. He said the United States had condoned Germany's violations of neutral rights on the promise of a discontinuance of ruthless methods of warfare.

"In sinking ships with American citizens on board Germany committed an act of war as much as if she landed troops on our coast," said Mr. Taft. "It is extremely difficult to see how we can avoid conflict. We have attempted to safeguard the rights of neutrals as recognized by international law, and although we have done nothing that would bring on war, we are about to take offense against Germany."

"Germany says that England has violated our rights, which gives her an excuse also to violate them. That logic seems foolish even to a child. Our differences with England we can settle by arbitration, while Germany kills our citizens. No nation is worthy of the name of a nation that will let another nation kill her citizens and then go before a board of arbitration to determine what the lives of those citizens are worth.

TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS

BALTIMORE, Md.—The terminal facilities of the Western Maryland Railroad are to be improved extensively, according to officials of that road, who refuse at this time to give details of the plan, says the News. However, it is understood that the improvements include the construction of a large export yard extending from the proposed bulkhead to be erected by the city at the foot of McComas Street. Elaborate improvements are being made by the road at Port Covington, including the construction of a large number of tracks to accommodate loaded freight cars. A roundhouse also is being built at Westport, and other improvements are contemplated in that section.

B. & M. LIFTING OF RECEIVERSHIP IS NOW FORECAST

Possibilities of Reorganization Said to Be More Promising Than for Some Time

Boston & Maine reorganization plans are again coming to a head and the possibilities of lifting the receivership are believed to be more promising than they have been for some time, says the Boston News Bureau today.

"It is understood that President Kimball of the Concord & Montreal and Richard Olney, representing the Connecticut River Railroad interests, two of the principal dissenting factors in the previously proposed reorganization plan, have now been practically lined up in favor of the latest draft of the reorganization," says the Bureau. "It is expected that this plan will soon be formally submitted."

"The crux of the situation is the legislative outcome in New Hampshire. Besides the approval by stockholders and committees of the Boston & Maine and leased lines, the desired enabling legislation from the present session of the New Hampshire legislative body must be secured. Action there must come within the next three or four weeks, it is believed, as the present session will probably expire by the middle of April. While there is no fixed date for adjournment, previous sessions have ended about that time.

"Obviously consummation of plans by the bankers, stockholders and committees must wait upon developments in New Hampshire. Nevertheless preparations are going on looking to the announcement of reorganization plans in the near future.

"The recent ebb in the tide of railroad earnings, particularly net earnings, resulting from the great increase in operating expenses may facilitate the Boston & Maine reorganization. "The system showed excellent earnings in the 1916 year and has made a very favorable showing in the current year, but there is a feeling that high water mark has been reached. Net is beginning to fall off as compared with a year ago. It has all along been contended by bankers that any reorganization proposal must take into account that earnings of the past 18 months have been the result of extraordinary conditions. There can be no rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine along sound lines which overlooks the inherent weakness of the system—namely, the heavy burden of rentals.

"It will be interesting to observe the course of Boston & Maine's earnings during the next two or three months under the burden of expanding wage and fuel bills. It is not generally appreciated what this item of the increased cost of coal alone means to the railroads. For instance, it is estimated that fuel will cost the Boston & Maine \$1,500,000 more in 1917 than heretofore. The coal bill for New England's other big transportation system, the New Haven, will be some \$4,000,000 more than formerly."

PURE BREAD BILL IS ADVOCATED BY LABOR LEADERS

House bill No. 1169, known as the "Pure Bread Bill," was heard at a postponed session of the legislative committee on Public Health at the State House today.

The bill was introduced with a petition of the Boston Central Labor Union and is understood to have the backing of all of the labor organizations throughout the State.

It provides that each loaf of bread placed on sale in the Commonwealth shall bear a label showing "each and every ingredient which forms any compound or mixture making up such other material used in the bread, provided that no material of any kind which is poisonous or injurious to health shall be used separately or as a compound in bread."

The proponents were given 20 minutes in which to finish their case. William J. Meade, vice-president of the State branch of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers Union was the first speaker for the bill.

Mrs. Paul Kane, vice-president of the Housekeepers League, also spoke briefly in favor of the measure. She asked the committee to get the opinion of some disinterested expert such as Dr. Harvey W. Wiley before passing judgment on the good or bad qualities of bread such as is sold in Massachusetts.

Sixteen other people, mostly members of the Housekeepers League, headed by Mrs. Ida Hebbard, went on record as favoring the measure.

W. M. Noble, introducing himself as "registered counsel for the Ward-Corby Baking Company," appeared in opposition.

PROF. TAFT TO SPEAK
SALEM, Mass.—William H. Taft, former President of the United States, will address a mass meeting tonight in the Federal Theater, held by the Salem branch of the League to Enforce Peace, in the interests of that movement. At noon speeches by Dr. George W. Nasmith, president of the Massachusetts branch of the league, and James M. Hollowell, former attorney-general, were made at the high school and at the State Normal School.

Coach Hawley Recommended
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Jesse Hawley, former football coach at Iowa, has been recommended for the position of football coach at Dartmouth, his alma mater, by the Middle West Alumni Association of Hanover college. Hawley was a star in the game in which Dartmouth defeated Yale in 1908.

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NEW HAVEN'S NEED OF FREIGHT TRACK URGED IN HEARING

Edward F. McSweeney Criticizes Action of Boston City Council in Rejecting Plan

Edward F. McSweeney, member of the High Cost of Living Commission, criticized the Boston City Council before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs today because it rejected the plan of the New Haven Railroad to increase its freight trackage in South Boston leading to the Commonwealth flats.

"Just because a few politicians from South Boston are able to play politics," he said, "and to impede the development of that neck through from South Bay yards to the South Boston terminals, the New Haven is continuing to be fed by that little narrow neck of two tracks down through there, choking that whole development."

Mr. McSweeney was speaking in favor of that part of the report of the Commission on Cost of Living which relates to belt railroad lines for Boston when Senator Wilson, chairman of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee interrupted his statement of proposed widening of transfer system by saying, "Yes, and the City Council blocks that very widening," which prompted the remarks by Mr. McSweeney.

Further, he said that people inside metropolitan Boston, and a great many outside Boston are clamoring to do business here, but the city won't allow them to. There is a tract of 40 acres there in South Boston, Mr. McSweeney pointed out, which the Waterways Commission recommended for business district development, but which the City Council saw fit to defeat.

"I think the Public Service Commission can override them, though," Mr. McSweeney said, "and they ought to." Later Attorney George L. Barnes, counsel for the New Haven Railroad, said that papers already have been prepared by the railroad and the question of trackage in South Boston will be taken up by the Public Service Commission, which he believes has power to act.

Mr. McSweeney, advocating the belt line plan or as he told the committee, "any plan which will bring immediate relief," said that Boston was now in the same position as was New Orleans 10 years ago. Now New Orleans, like Montreal, he declared, is one of perfect railroad terminal planning with consequent excellent results. Every one of the nine railroads going into New Orleans, he said, gave up their water front holdings and all connected with the municipal belt line. In his opinion, nothing can stop New Orleans from becoming one of the largest cities in the world as a result. "It is a sorry condition, indeed," he pointed out, "when it takes a man

in Arlington longer to ship goods by freight to Boston than it does to New York. The conditions of freight transfer are intolerable. If changes in Boston's terminal system were necessary in times of peace, and they were, in times of war we are forced to make the changes whether we want to or not."

Former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce and Francis X. Tyrrell, members of the High Cost of Living Commission, also spoke in favor of the report. Representative Greenwood of Everett decried the poor freight conditions in the metropolitan zone, particularly as it applies to Everett. "On Jan. 1 many things happened in Everett," Representative Greenwood told the committee, "but on that day one thing happened which was welcomed by every citizen of Everett. On that day Everett for the first time went on the railroad map of the United States. Before that everything was directed to 'West Street,' now the name of the city applies to the railroad station."

ALIEN BOARD IN MASSACHUSETTS IS ADVOCATED

Representatives of business interests, educational, labor, and social organizations and prominent individuals appeared in favor of Senate Bill 149 to establish a State board of immigration, at a hearing at the State House today.

Miss Frances Kellor, assistant to the chairman of the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was the principal speaker at the morning session.

Miss Kellor declared that by establishing an immigration board Massachusetts would swing into line with New York, Pennsylvania and California in preparing a State-wide policy and program of Americanization. She pointed out that the chief purpose of the bill was to provide for the assimilation of the alien population and thus to establish the common citizenship and united allegiance of immigrants.

Frederick W. Mansfield, former State Treasurer, said that the desirability of establishing an immigration board was not a debatable question in view of the fact that both the Democratic and Republican parties put planks into their platforms calling for the establishment of such a board.

Several representative naturalized immigrants related personal experience before the committee to show that the immigrants are often subject to exploitation and that a State agency should be established to eliminate this practice. The hearing continues this afternoon.

CHICAGO HOG MARKET IS UP TWENTY CENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—A 15 to 20-cent rise at the opening of the hog market today put the top price here at \$14.95 per hundred pounds.

FIRE ESCAPES BEING PLACED

A large number of property owners are taking out permits for the erection of fire escapes on mercantile buildings, as the law requires, which is said to be stimulated by the Lenox Hotel fire. Commissioner O'Hearn is very busy, with the aid of his deputies, in notifying all owners in all localities where the law requires such protection, and property owners are responding with prompt cooperation, so that the work will in all probability be completed within a very few weeks.

INDIANA COMMERCE CHAMBER

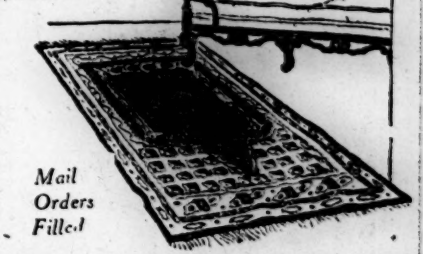
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana State Chamber of Commerce is to maintain headquarters in Indianapolis, it is announced. The purpose of the organization is to serve the State as the National Chamber of Commerce serves the entire country.

TRANSIT COMMITTEE MEETING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint congressional committee to consider general transportation problems, called a meeting for today to determine its procedure and when it will resume public hearings. Hearings probably will be held in several of the most important traffic centers of the country, as well as in Washington.

RUGS Priced Very Low

because bought at much below present wholesale prices from a collector who secured them before values advanced.



From Persia, Turkey, India, the Caucasus, Bokhara, Afghanistan, and other famous rug-weaving districts. Prices 10.50 to 25.00, to 85.00, to 125.00 up to 500.00.

Chandler & Co
Tremont Street—Near West

WARNING TO CUBAN REBELS

SANTIAGO, Cuba—Warning that both the United States consul and the commander of the United States naval forces at this port have promised to aid in reestablishing peace was issued to the Cuban rebels in a proclamation by J. Garcia Munoz, civil governor today. Munoz, who supplanted the former military governor, Loret de Mola, pointed out that Commander Belknap of United States naval forces has issued a proclamation upholding the Government and warning all offenders they will be punished severely for taking up arms.

CITY MARKET PLANNED

DALLAS, Tex.—A dispatch from Ft. Worth to the News says that definite steps were taken at the closing meeting of the third annual Northwest Texas Home Economics Convention for the establishment of a wholesale municipal market in that city.



M. PAUL POIRET, whom many will remember as a visitor to the Filene store on his last American trip, has returned from the trenches after several years in the French army. He has, since his return, designed a number of models for the American woman. Filene's will represent M. Poiret and show reproductions of his models in Boston. These Poiret labelled reproductions (coats, suits, dresses, skirts) are all at moderate prices, within the reach of any woman. Orders will be taken for prompt delivery. First showing today, Wednesday.



WRECKING BILL FOR A \$50,000 BOND REJECTED

Massachusetts House Defeats Measure Which Opponents Say Would Put All but Four or Five Out of Business

The Massachusetts House unanimously defeated yesterday the Senate bill requiring the filing of a \$50,000 bond by building wreckers, a measure which was so ingeniously phrased that it was argued by opponents, all the wreckers except four or five of the largest companies would have been forced out of business. It was not until the measure had passed the upper branch that its probable effects were called forcibly to the attention of the legislators.

When the bill was reached on the calendar, Mr. Atwood of Boston opposed it, saying that it created a monopoly. Mr. Abbott of Haverhill added that nobody in his city was rich enough to qualify under the act. This was the most extraordinary bill he had seen in all his service. Mr. Hamberger of Boston explained that the bill made it hard for a man of small means to do business and argued that it ought to be rejected on the spot. After further opposition, the measure was voted down unanimously.

The House rejected, after considerable debate, the bill for appointment of a commission to report a plan of compensation for personal injuries received in conveyances of common carriers.

The State Senate yesterday ordered to a third reading the bill making it unlawful for members of school committees to interrogate candidates for teachers as to their religious beliefs. Senators Lawler and McLaughlin, both of Boston, favored the bill. Senator Churchill of Amherst said that it was impossible to overcome intolerance by statute and that the only way to treat it was to keep it in the open. The bill, he said, could not be enforced. Senator Cross of Royalston said that the bill would not accomplish what its framers desired. Senator Bean of Cambridge also opposed the bill. It was ordered to a third reading, 16 to 11, on a rising vote.

The Senate also ordered to a third reading the bill taking from mayors of cities and vesting in the Superior Court the right of removing license commissioners in cities.

The bill authorizing the Governor to set apart the last Saturday in April as "Arbor and Bird Day" was passed and engrossed.

The Committee on Public Health reported leave to withdraw on the bill requiring that every car released from cold storage shall be stamped with the words "Cold Storage," and also on the bill requiring that the date of acceptance shall be marked on all articles kept in cold storage.

Additional committee reports in the House included the following:

Constitutional Amendments. Leave to withdraw, at the request of the petitioner, petition of Roger Wolcott that members of the General Court, State officers, councilors, judges and others be eligible to membership in the Constitutional Convention.

Mercantile Affairs. Leave to withdraw, petition of John W. Craig for regulation of the sale of theater tickets; leave to withdraw, petition for removal of wires in Hemenway Street, Boston.

Cities. Leave to withdraw on petition that Boston firemen have one day off in three without loss of pay, Mr. Kearney of Boston dissenting.

Insurance. Bill to authorize the Insurance Commissioner to license adjusters of losses under fire insurance policies.

Ways and Means. Ought to pass on a new draft of the bill for the employment of prisoners reclaiming and cultivating land.

Agriculture. Against petition for establishment of the office of municipal forester.

Social Welfare. Against petition of William J. Foley for the release upon their own recognizance of persons arrested for drunkenness; against pensioning firemen and laborers in cities and towns.

Judiciary. A bill to amend the law to prohibit the practice of law by corporations, striking out the present exemption of establishments for mercantile or collection agencies and adjustment bureaus.

Automobile Bill Reported

The Committee on Roads and Bridges filed in the Senate yesterday a report accompanying a single automobile measure embodying the provisions of two separate bills which had been submitted to it by the Automobile Legal Association and Highway Commission. The first provided that on approaching a cross-road a vehicle coming from the driver's right should have the right of way over one coming from his left. The other extended this operation by stipulating that the vehicle from the left, if it is necessary to slow down or to stop, should be the one to do either.

The bill provided also that evidence of violation of either of these provisions might be introduced in court in any action against the driver at fault.

FEAST OF PURIM TO OPEN

The Feast of Purim will be opened by the Jews tonight at sunset. Observances will take place in synagogues, temples and halls. The feast will last 24 hours and is one of the most joyous in the Jewish calendar. Rabbi Henry Lavi, Jacob R. Morse, George Moses, Mrs. Abraham Fishel and others will speak at a dinner this evening at Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue.

CHELSEA PROTEST NOT DUE TO NEED, SAYS THE MAYOR

Citizens' Action in Food Situation Declared to Be Aimed at the Exorbitant Prices

Consumers' protests against high prices of foodstuffs are the result of a widespread feeling that prices of necessities are needlessly exorbitant and not the result of any starving or suffering from the want of food, according to Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea. This analysis of the present food situation as a protest against the unreasonableness of prices rather than any shortage of supply was made by Mayor Willard in a letter to Congressman Alvah T. Fuller.

Congressman Fuller offered to advance to Mayor Willard or the city of Chelsea \$2500 or a larger sum and a five-ton motor truck to provide food, coal, wood or other necessities to Chelsea families who "may starve" or suffer dire distress because of the high prices. The offer was made after Congressman Fuller had read of a delegation calling on the Chelsea Board of Aldermen to request the board to ask the Legislature to empower municipalities to establish markets where food might be sold at cost and that a resolution be adopted asking Congress to impose an embargo on food exports. The aid was proffered to Mayor Willard in order that he might have immediate means for relieving "any suffering which you may be cognizant."

Mayor Willard's reply to Congressman Fuller's offer is as follows: Replying to your letter of the 27th, with its kind offer of financial assistance, will say that the meeting of which you read was held for the purpose of making a protest against what people believe are needlessly exorbitant prices for necessities of life. There is no starving or suffering such as would warrant outside assistance, as far as I am able to learn. I am keeping closely in touch with the situation here and, should there be need of adopting such measures as you propose, I will advise you.

Max Hamlin, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades Council, says that 25 of the 26 Jewish butchers who are authorized to prepare chickens for the feast of Purim tomorrow, have agreed to prepare no chickens for the feast. He further stated that the butchers are in sympathy with the mothers leagues in protesting against the high prices to the extent of boycotting potatoes, onions, beans, and chicken.

According to Mr. Hamlin, provision dealers in the West End declared yesterday that there was a marked decline in the purchase of the boycotted articles by consumers. Several Jewish marketmen have reported at the offices of the United Hebrew Trades Council that they have decided not to buy chickens for the feast of Purim.

More than 250 persons at a mass meeting in Bryant Hall, Malden, last night voted to put a boycott on potatoes, onions, beans, and chicken until the prices of these articles return to what they believe are normal prices. More than 20 persons volunteered to picket the streets and aid in encouraging consumers to refuse to buy the boycotted articles.

Arrangements are being completed for the anti-high cost of living parade Saturday afternoon. The parade will start from Park Square at 3 p. m., and after taking a route through the business district the marchers will disband at Faneuil Hall, where a mass meeting will be held.

Tonight the Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold two protest meetings, one at the branch office on Harrison Avenue for South End women and the other at headquarters at 47 Mt. Vernon Street. A mass meeting will be held in the East Boston High School tonight at which representatives of several labor unions will speak.

Resolutions for an embargo on food exports or at least a curtailment of export shipments adopted by the Housewives League of Massachusetts were presented to President Wilson in Washington yesterday by Mrs. Edward P. Barry of Boston, president of the league. Mrs. Barry was accompanied by her husband, former Lieutenant-Governor Barry.

IMMIGRATION IN PAST THREE YEARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There were admitted into the United States in January 24,745 immigrant aliens, against 20,902 in December. The appended table gives the immigration by months in the past three years:

	1916	1915	1914
January	17,392	15,481	44,708
February	24,745	18,873	46,487
March	27,586	19,363	92,621
April	30,509	27,523	119,885
May	21,021	26,069	107,796
June	30,764	22,588	71,728
July	25,035	21,594	60,577
August	29,973	21,949	37,596
September	36,398	24,513	29,113
October	37,056	25,450	30,416
November	34,187	24,545	26,298
December	30,902	18,901	29,914
Total	355,767	288,678	668,495

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Members of the freshman and sophomore classes of Wellesley College will hold their annual interclass debate tonight on the question: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt the Canadian plan of compulsory conciliation for settling disputes between public service corporations and their employees." The teams are: 1916, Miss Isabel Boyd, Miss Alice Clough, and Miss Mary Crane; 1920, Miss Margaret Gay, Miss Catherine Scott and Miss Marie Wilcox.

PLANS MADE TO DEFEND COAST OF NEW ENGLAND

Representatives of Many Maritime Organizations in the First Naval District Hold a Conference in Boston

Representatives of all maritime organizations in the first naval district met in Boston today and made plans for defending the New England coast in case of war with Germany. There were present representatives of all companies and societies whose cooperation will make for an effective patrol fleet. The conference was under the auspices of the sub-committee on naval forces of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mass meetings and rallies will be held in every important port along the New England coast. Arrangements for these sessions were begun yesterday when Robert W. Emmons 2d and James O. Porter of the safety committee were in conference with Captain Hasbrouck of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Two large vessels will touch at each of these ports and will land crews of citizens who will address meetings. The first of these rallies is tentatively scheduled for Marblehead Saturday night.

As the results of inquiries as to whether boats of a smaller size than those recommended by the civilians aid committee to Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, yesterday for scout and patrol service would be acceptable, the committee today began preparation of plans for boats of a smaller size. The new plans will call for a boat 45 feet in length constructed on a modified plan of the boats used in the naval patrol boat squadron maneuvers last summer. These boats will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000 fully equipped.

Commodore Maryatt Welsh of the Scituate Yacht Club was present at the conference at the Navy Yard today as the official representative of the Scituate, Duxbury and Cohasset Yacht clubs. These three clubs are desirous of assisting in the campaign for enrolling men and motor boats in the Naval Reserve. At the conference it was decided to enlist college students in the Naval Reserve, but efforts in this direction will not be undertaken in any way to interfere with the plans which the Army is developing at the various colleges and universities.

Captain Rush and Captain Hasbrouck of the Navy Yard attended the conference at the State House this afternoon. Lieut. E. J. Blakeslee, district communication superintendent in charge of all wireless apparatus in the first naval district, also attended the conference.

The first of a series of talks on the fundamentals of military service will be given at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union at 48 Boylston Street tonight under the auspices of the Union Rifle Club.

Lieut. G. T. Swazey, U. S. N., will address the Framingham branch of the Special Aid Society tonight on the United States Navy and the Navy League of the United States. Harry K. White, chairman of the Massachusetts Department of the Navy League, will also speak.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester will introduce into the Massachusetts House a resolution to have the State build a submarine and present it to the Federal Government. The expense, according to a draft of this resolution, shall be met by an issue of 30-year serial bonds.

Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson has appointed several officers of the Massachusetts National Guard to act in conjunction with subcommittees of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The appointments are as follows: Committee on home guards, Capt. Porter B. Chase, First Corps Cadets; committee on trucks and motor cars, Capt. Josiah S. Hathaway, Quartermasters Corps; committee on camps, mobilization and concentration, Lieut.-Col. William B. Emery, Chief Quartermaster Maj. Christopher Harrison of the Engineers Corps, and Maj. Henry B. Knowles of the Quartermasters Department.

In following a proposal made by General Sir Sam Hughes of Canada that a militia officer be detailed to work with each civilian committee Adjutant-General Pearson has sent the names of the following officers whom he recommends for appointment to the respective subcommittees to the Committee on Public Safety:

Industrial survey, Capt. Robert B. Magee; transportation, Maj. Henry B. Knowles; State protection, Maj. Holton B. Perkins and Lieut. Edwin M. Brush; publicity, Maj. Harry G. Chase and Chaplain Lyman Rollins; naval forces, Commodore James P. Parker; legislation, Maj. Ralph G. Smith and Capt. Fred R. Robinson; coordination of aid societies, Capt. Porter B. Chase.

Recruiting for the Army took quite a jump during the past week and a total of 12 men is reported to date. The Marine Corps, aided by the tent on the Common has averaged about a man a day quite steadily. The Navy Recruiting Station reports a steady gain in the number of recruits and a fair sized number of men have been sent to the recruiting ship in Charlestown Navy Yard. This has been one of the best weeks in recruiting in several years and the good work is expected to continue.

Salem Home Defence

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor Henry P. Benson of Salem announced today the appointment of the Home Defence Committee of three members. They are: David M. Little, former Mayor of this city; James J. Welch, a contractor; and David N. Cook, a Civil War

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment

GOODRICH

BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES

Must Make Good

WHEN a Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tire is sent from the factory of the B. F. Goodrich Company, it carries Goodrich's avowal that it is free from imperfection of material and workmanship.

It is the best non-skid fabric tire, the oldest, largest, most skillful rubber manufacturer can make.

It must render service worthy of the good name it bears—the high service Goodrich requires of it.

If, as occurs in rarest instance, it fails, the B. F. Goodrich Company is more eager than you that its shortcoming be made good.

Fair Treatment Open-Handed

Goodrich Fair Treatment will not let you hold a just grievance against a Goodrich tire.

Goodrich Fair Treatment lays down this law: "The buyer of a Goodrich Tire must be satisfied."

The B. F. Goodrich Company courts honest fault-finding with its tires.

Goodrich Fair Treatment will meet these complaints with adjustments, quick and square—will make these adjustments gladly and generously.

It will not permit a Goodrich patron to feel that a Goodrich tire owes him anything. *It wants back any Goodrich tire you feel owes you anything.*

The B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Also maker of the tires on which Dario Resta won the official 1916 National Automobile Racing Championship—Silvertown Cord Tires

Boston Branch 851-7 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 4670

SILVERTOWN'S DOMINATION OF 1916 AUTO RACING

The 1916 automobile racing season brought forth amongst a half hundred Silvertown victories the following special triumph of the ONLY two-ply, cable-core tire:

National Automobile Racing Championship, won by Dario Resta, with 4100 points, 16,382 points scored toward the championship by Silvertown to 7,178 by ALL its competitors COMBINED.

Eighty per cent. of all the prize winning positions of A. A. A. sanctioned races.

31 Firsts to 3 Firsts by ALL its competitors.

"Best in the Long Run"

veteran and a former city official. The purpose of this committee is to formulate all information which might be needed by the United States Government for use in defense plans. To this end all citizens are requested to send in lists of properties such as tools, trucks, automobiles and machinery.

UPBUILDING OF ASHMONT DISTRICT AIM OF MOVEMENT

Moral, social and civic upbuilding and development in the Ashmont district bounded by Dorchester Avenue, Neponset Avenue, Cedar Grove and King Squares are to be promoted by the Ashmont Brotherhood, which held its first formal meeting last night in the First Baptist Church, Ashmont and Adams streets. Frank L. Brier is the first president of the Brotherhood, the purpose of which the articles of organization state is to encourage the moral, social and civic betterment of its members and to promote a brotherly feeling among the men of the community.

The Rev. Allan A. Rideout made the principal address, taking as his general subject mobilization of forces. He alluded in a general way to conditions in Europe but made his most pointed efforts to do with the mobilization of righteous forces for the upbuilding, particularly in this instance, of the Ashmont district. He spoke of the efficiency of mobilized righteousness in combating the influence of the saloon and other institu-

tions objectionable to the better and right thinking class.

The Rev. Wallace C. Sampson of the First Baptist Church, has been one of the chief workers in the organization of the brotherhood. Mr. Sampson said that one of the chief purposes of the brotherhood would be to keep the saloon from the district as well as to combat other forces detrimental to the moral, civic or social standing of that community. He said today that it was expected that, while 74 men were enrolled last night as members at the first formal meeting there would be registered 150 charter members of the Ashmont Brotherhood, which is to be entirely interdenominational in character. Its meetings are to be held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Last night a supper was served by the ladies in connection with the meeting.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, will be the dinner guest of the Women's City Club on Saturday evening. He will speak on "Pan-American and Pan-Americanism: Their Meaning to Women of Massachusetts." On May 1 the maximum membership of the club will be extended to 5000. The club now has 4590 members with a waiting list of 400. Applicants residing without a 40-mile radius of Boston will be admitted beyond the membership limit.

JUSTICE RESIGNS FROM BENCH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Clarke H. Johnson has sent to the General Assembly his resignation as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The resignation was accepted and will take effect today. He has been on the bench 14 years.

RAILROADS URGED TO EXEMPT FOOD FROM EMBARGOES

American Railway Association Makes Plea for Transportation of Necessities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroads throughout the country are urged by the American Railway Association to exempt from all freight embargoes, so far as practicable, certain commodities—chiefly necessities of life—which, it was asserted, would do much to relieve the present confusion of the railroads themselves and of the shipping public.

"The idea in view," said a notice issued by the association, "is that shippers and railroads in all parts of the country shall always know that transportation of the necessities of life will not be restricted."

Following is the list of articles which the railroads were asked to accept forthwith: Live stock, perishables, shipments consigned to the United States Government or its officers; foodstuffs and feed for live stock; tin cans for condensed milk, when so way-billed; printing paper; fuel coal, material and supplies consigned to railroads.

It also was urged that the following articles and materials moving at seasonable periods be exempted from embargo, except when accumulation of such exists: Agricultural implements; binder twine; fertilizer; seed (field, garden); nursery stock; and further that when local conditions at destination required same, exemption

should be made of shipments of coal and coke consigned to schools, gas companies and other public utilities; also petroleum and its products in tank cars.

It was further recommended that export traffic be handled on a "permit" basis, uniformly, in order that accumulations at ports might be controlled.

BIG STAFF AT WORK ON PAPER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission has put a large staff at work on details for fixing news print paper prices. The price of \$2.50 per 100 pounds in carload lots, named by the commission Sunday, it expects to give general satisfaction to publishers, some of whom have been paying twice that.

Ireland has long been the home of the Linen Industry, the beautiful hand loom products manufactured there having achieved an unparalleled distinction.

WALPOLE BROS.

IRISH LINENS

are renowned throughout the world for their fine textures and durable qualities.

373 Fifth Av., New York
383 Boylston St., Boston

London, Dublin, Belfast, Warrington, Melbourne. Established 1769.

PRIMARY VOTE ON DELEGATES SEEMS ASSURED

Unless Five or More of Those
Who Are Running for the At-
Large Seats Retire an Election
Will Have to Be Held April 3

Since 52 candidates had filed nomination papers for delegate-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention when the time for filing closed at 5 p. m. yesterday, a special State-wide primary election will have to be held April 3, unless five or more of these candidates should withdraw their nomination papers before 5 p. m. Friday, the final hour for withdrawals. The act creating the convention provided that if the number filing was equal to or greater than three times the number to be elected, a primary would have to be held in addition to the special election, which is to be held throughout the State May 1. The number of delegates-at-large to be sent to the convention is 16; hence, since 48 and more filed papers for delegate-at-large, a State-wide primary, April 3, is necessitated.

At the primary, the names of these 52 candidates, minus any who may withdraw before Friday evening, will appear on the ballot. The 32 candidates, twice the number to be chosen at the election in May, standing highest as the result of the balloting at the primary will be the candidates at the election, of these, the voters will elect 16, or one-half.

Besides delegates-at-large, four delegates are to be sent from each of the 16 congressional districts, and also delegates from the representative districts equal in number to the number of representatives now sent to the State House of Representatives from each of these districts. The act provides for a primary in the congressional and representative districts in like manner as for the State at-large, that is, wherever the number of candidates filing papers is equal to or greater than three times the number of delegates to be elected. Up to noon today the papers filed at the State House had not been examined sufficiently for Secretary Langtry to determine exactly how many of these districts would have primary elections for the purpose of eliminating some of the candidates, as in the case of the delegates-at-large. However, it appears likely that primaries will be held in the eighth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth congressional districts, at least.

It is believed that fully half of the representative districts also will have primaries.

The primaries for the at-large candidates and for the district candidates will be held at the same time, April 3, and all the names will be grouped on a single ballot.

Among those who filed papers for delegate-at-large yesterday were former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, now one of the ardent champions of prohibition, and Joseph Walker, one of the leaders of the movement in behalf of the initiative and referendum. The 52 candidates for delegate-at-large are: Charles Francis Adams, Concord; William G. Andrews, Somerville; George W. Anderson, Brookline; Albert S. Apsey, Cambridge; Addison P. Beardsley, Boston; John L. Bates, Brookline; Charles J. Barton, Melrose; William H. Brooks, Holyoke; Walter A. Bute, Boston; John W. Cummings, Fall River; Edwin U. Curtis, Boston; Louis A. Coad, Milton; Harvey S. Chase, Brookline; Charles F. Chouteau Jr., New Bedford; Charles E. Chouteau Jr., Southboro; Samuel R. Cutler, Boston; George W. Coleman, Boston; Arthur W. DeGosh, Boston; Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell; George H. Doty, Waltham; Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams; Daniel E. Denny, Worcester; Daniel R. Donovan, Springfield; Samuel J. Elder, Winchester; Wilmer R. Evans Jr., Everett; Eugene N. Foss, Boston; Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield; Harry A. Garfield, Williams-town; Ralph W. Clog, Boston; Arthur Dehon Hill, Boston; Lewis J. Johnson, Cambridge; Patrick H. Jennings, Boston; Matthew Hale, Boston; Walter S. Hutchins, North Adams; Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge; Nathan Matthews, Boston; James T. McCarthy, Boston; Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston; Josiah Quincy, Boston; Clarence W. Rowley, Boston; Moorfield Storey, Lincoln; James A. Stiles, Gardner; Charles B. Strecker, Boston; John Weaver Sherman, Boston; Whitfield Tuck, Winchester; Wendell Phillips Thore, Boston; Lombard Williams, Dedham; George H. Wrenn, Springfield; Robert M. Washburn, Worcester; David I. Walsh, Fitchburg; Sherman L. Whipple, Brookline; Joseph Walker, Brookline.

Following are the candidates for delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the 16 congressional districts, whose papers have been filed with the Secretary of State:

First District—Owen G. Monroe, Pittsfield; J. Bernard Boland, North Adams; James O'Shea, Holyoke; Nathan P. Avery, Holyoke; Harry B. Putnam, Westfield; Charles E. Hibbard, Pittsfield; Thomas F. Cassidy, Adams; Dana Malone, Greenfield; Harbert C. Joyner, Great Barrington—9. No primary.

Second District—Scott Adams, Springfield; Henry H. Bosworth, Springfield; George B. Churchill, Springfield; John W. Haigis, Montague; William H. Feiler, Northampton; Conrad Reno, Springfield—6. No primary.

Third District—Herbert Parker, Lancaster; Herbert E. Cummings, North Brookfield; Harry B. Montague, Southbridge; Free-Don Q. Ball, Mon-

son; Arthur H. Lowe, Fitchburg; Telephore Labouff, Webster; Herbert W. Blake, Gardner; Charles H. Derby, Paxton—8. No primary.

Fourth District—William W. Nash, Westboro; Julius Garst, Worcester; James Logan, Worcester; Charles G. Washburn, Worcester; Charles T. Tattman, Worcester; Zelotes W. Coombs, Worcester; John E. Swift, Milford; Arthur E. Seagrave, Uxbridge—8. No primary.

Fifth District—Chester W. Clark, Wilmington; Hamlet S. Greenwood, Lowell; James Wilson Grimes, Reading; William Odlin, Andover; H. Harding Hale, Hudson; Edward Fisher, Westford; John W. Daly, Lowell—7. No primary.

Sixth District—Clarence Strong Pond, Beverly; William F. Searle, Pembury; Edw. and G. Sullivan, Salem; Willard W. Lufkin, Essex; Robert C. Schneider, Salem; Oscar H. Nelson, Newburyport; Samuel W. George, Haverhill; Charles O. Bailey, Newbury—8. No primary.

Seventh District—Walter H. Creamer, Lynn; James A. Donovan, Lawrence; Joseph J. Flynn, Lawrence; Ralph S. Bauer, Lynn; Michael A. Sullivan, Lawrence; Charles Neal Barney, Lynn—6. No primary.

Eighth District—Theodore Eator, Wakefield; Charles C. Willard, Cambridge; Everett C. Benton, Belmont; Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge; Wilton B. Fay, Medford; Claude L. Allen, Melrose; Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford; Albert Dushnell Hart, Cambridge; Harry A. Penniman, Cambridge; George A. Goodwin, Cambridge; James A. Cotting, Medford; John Q. A. Brackett, Arlington—12. Primary necessary.

NOMINATION OF GRAYSON AGAIN SENT TO SENATE

Naval Officer's Confirmation
Asked Ahead of Cabinet Of-
ficers by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite Republican claims that the nomination is illegal, President Wilson has again sent to the Senate the name of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be promoted to medical director, with the rank of rear admiral. So strong opposition has developed concerning this unusual advancement of a naval officer that it appears certain a vigorous contest will be waged over the question of confirmation.

The Grayson nomination was again sent to the Senate Tuesday afternoon, along with the first batch of appointments received from the President during his second Administration, which began Sunday. The names of the Cabinet members were not included in the first list.

This fact caused some speculation regarding the possibilities of confirmation of the Cabinet officers being held up by the Grayson nomination, as was the case with more than 1000 of the President's appointments by the recent Congress. Dr. Grayson's name has received a place in the list ahead of the Cabinet, because of its prior presentation.

The Senate acts on appointments in the order in which they are received. The Republicans, it is pointed out, may use this situation to force the withdrawal of Dr. Grayson's name, by threatening to withhold confirming the Cabinet until this is done.

None of the other appointments made by the President in the first list sent to the new Senate were among the large list who failed of confirmation in the last session. The new appointees are:

To be assistant attorney-general—Francis J. Keafull, Oklahoma City, Okla.

To be United States district judges—George W. Jack, Shreveport, La., for the Western District of Louisiana; Peter J. Hamilton, Mobile, Ala., for the District of Porto Rico.

To be United States attorney—W. P. McGinnis, Muskogee, Okla., Eastern District of Oklahoma.

To be United States marshal—Miguel Antonio Otero, Santa Fe, N. M., for the District of Canal Zone.

To be major-general—Brig.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, U. S. A.

To be brigadier-general—Col. Francis J. Kernan, Twentieth Cavalry.

SQUARE RIGGER SAILS TO TAKE ITS FIRST CARGO

Built at a cost of \$150,000, the first square rigged vessel to be constructed in the vicinity of Boston for a quarter century, the barkentine Herdis, sailed for New York last evening, where a general cargo will be put aboard for Gothenburg, Sweden. The Herdis, registering 2200 tons, is owned by the Herdis Sailing Ship Company of New York, and carries a crew of 15 men. The tug Joseph O'Reardon towed the vessel into the bay.

The Herdis was launched Jan. 10, after the ceremony had been postponed from Jan. 9, when all attempts to launch the craft were unsuccessful. It was expected to have the vessel ready for sea two weeks after launching, but delays in stepping masts and crossing yards and in arrival of equipment prevented rapid completion.

The Herdis marks revival of wooden shipbuilding in this vicinity, although East Boston was once a world famed center for construction of clipper ships and square riggers. Figures issued from the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, show about 175 wooden vessels now being built in the United States of 500 or more tons, and representing about 250,000 gross tons.

GOVERNMENT IN SUITS CHARGES DAIRY COMBINE

Concerns in Eight States Face
Federal Indictments for High
Prices, False Weights and
False Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—The indictment returned Feb. 24 by the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Boise, Ida., against leading dairy corporations in Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Nevada, California and Montana, affects through the territory tributary to these concerns practically all of the states from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast.

One of the prime movers in the action was W. G. Scholtz, the Director of the Farm Markets Bureau in Idaho. For a year and a half he has worked on the case, and has actively assisted Leon Bone, a special agent of the United States Department of Justice, who has also been employed for that length of time in the collection of evidence relative to the alleged monopoly. The firms indicted were employed in the purchase of cream and the manufacture, sale and transportation of dairy products.

The principal charges in the indictment include the following: A system of espionage over the business of their competitors; the payment of high prices temporarily to curtail the supply of such materials to their competitors, thereby compelling them to retire from business; the issuance of false weights and tests to injure their competitors; attempted bribery; attempt to lower the quality of the products of their competitors by subterfuge; prevention of storage for perishables; influencing legislation against competitors; endeavor to obstruct the enforcement of laws to their benefit; apportionment of territory in such manner as to prevent any competition among the defendants themselves, and fixing prices in such territory with higher figures for raw materials where competitors were located and lower prices asked for manufactured products, and after eliminating competition by this method, and with exclusive control of the markets, demanding excessive prices for their manufactured products; entering for a time in apparent competition among themselves in order to eliminate competitors; giving short weight.

Car Shortage Denied

Railway Commission Says Food Ship-
ments Not Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The commission on car service of the American Railway Association states that at no time has there been any shortage of cars for shipments of foodstuffs generally, and in no way has the increase in the cost of food been affected by a shortage of freight cars in which to haul the food. The statement continues:

"There has not been a shortage of flour and grain as a result of freight congestion and car shortage. There is comparatively little wheat for domestic use awaiting eastbound shipment at Chicago. There is an accumulation of corn and oats, and a very large part of it is for export. There has not been any shortage of cars for shipments of dressed meats and packing house products. As a matter of fact the packers for the most part own their own cars, and control their movement entirely.

"The movement of vegetables has not been affected in any way by car shortage. There has been nothing but even mentioning a shortage of cars for shipments of butter, eggs, sugar, lard, onions, cabbages, chickens, coffee, rice, prunes, live stock, oatmeal, and the many other food commodities.

"Early in December there was a shortage of cars for moving the Maine potato crop. That emergency was taken care of, through the efforts of the commission on car service, and today potatoes cost about as much in Maine as they do in New York City.

"There has been a shortage of coal cars on the coal-producing coast east of St. Louis and Chicago because the coal cars had accumulated largely on western lines. In the same way, the box cars of western roads accumulated on eastern lines. The principal duty that has devolved on the commission on car service has been to adopt such emergency measures as would effect relocation of the cars, getting the coal and box cars home to their owning roads. Rules designed to bring this about have been put into effect."

No Actual Shortage Shown

Pacific Coast Shown to Have Plenty
of Food Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—While State, municipal and private investigations of the food situation are in progress, the State is being saturated by means of the newspapers with the idea that there is a shortage of food supplies and a shortage in this and that article is predicted. Actual figures of supplies, however, by those who put out these statements show no actual shortage, but some supplies less in quantity than in former years.

It is the information of this Bureau, however, that there is plenty of food on the Pacific coast for eastern shipment as well as home consumption. San Francisco Supervisor Edward Nolan dissatisfied with the municipal investigation, is conducting one of his

own. He says he has found large quantities of goods stored on the piers of which no account had been made in estimates of stored supplies. Ten thousand sacks of potatoes were stored on Pier 27, for example, and had been there since Feb. 9. Mr. Nolan also says that he has reliable information that prices in San Francisco are systematically manipulated and maintained at artificial level.

Canned Good Prices Rise

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan declares that with prices of fresh vegetables coming down, speculators have raised prices on canned goods, with increases from 4 to 9 cents in the past two days. The boycott by East Side housewives is still in effect. Storekeepers have been so alarmed by threats of the women that the Mayor's food commission has found it difficult to find merchants to handle supplies of beans, rice and hominy provided at cost prices.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Potato prices in Boston in the last few days have convinced a good many people that the economist's law of supply and demand as a regulator of prices has been obstructed somehow and somewhere in the Boston potato market. They cannot find any economic system or theory that affords a satisfactory explanation of why the price of potatoes should vary almost \$1.25 a bushel at wholesale in less than seven days. They recall that this fluctuation in the wholesale price is as great as the average price of \$1.25 a bushel which a Concord (Mass.) producer has received for his potatoes during the last 30 years when sold under the best market conditions.

Food boycotts usually prove ineffective because the consumers are unorganized and lack the strength which is derived from united effort. Still where there is a widespread discussion of boycotts and their effects in lowering prices, as at present, there are indications that the movement consists of more than idle gossip. Individuals, politicians, clergymen, numerous organizations and societies, and the press are all discussing high prices as they have not been discussed in a long time. On all sides conversations are turning to boycotts, and notwithstanding their usual ineffectiveness they have, nevertheless, a whole-some effect on the market, especially in extending an alleged shortage of supply so as to meet the demand at reasonable prices.

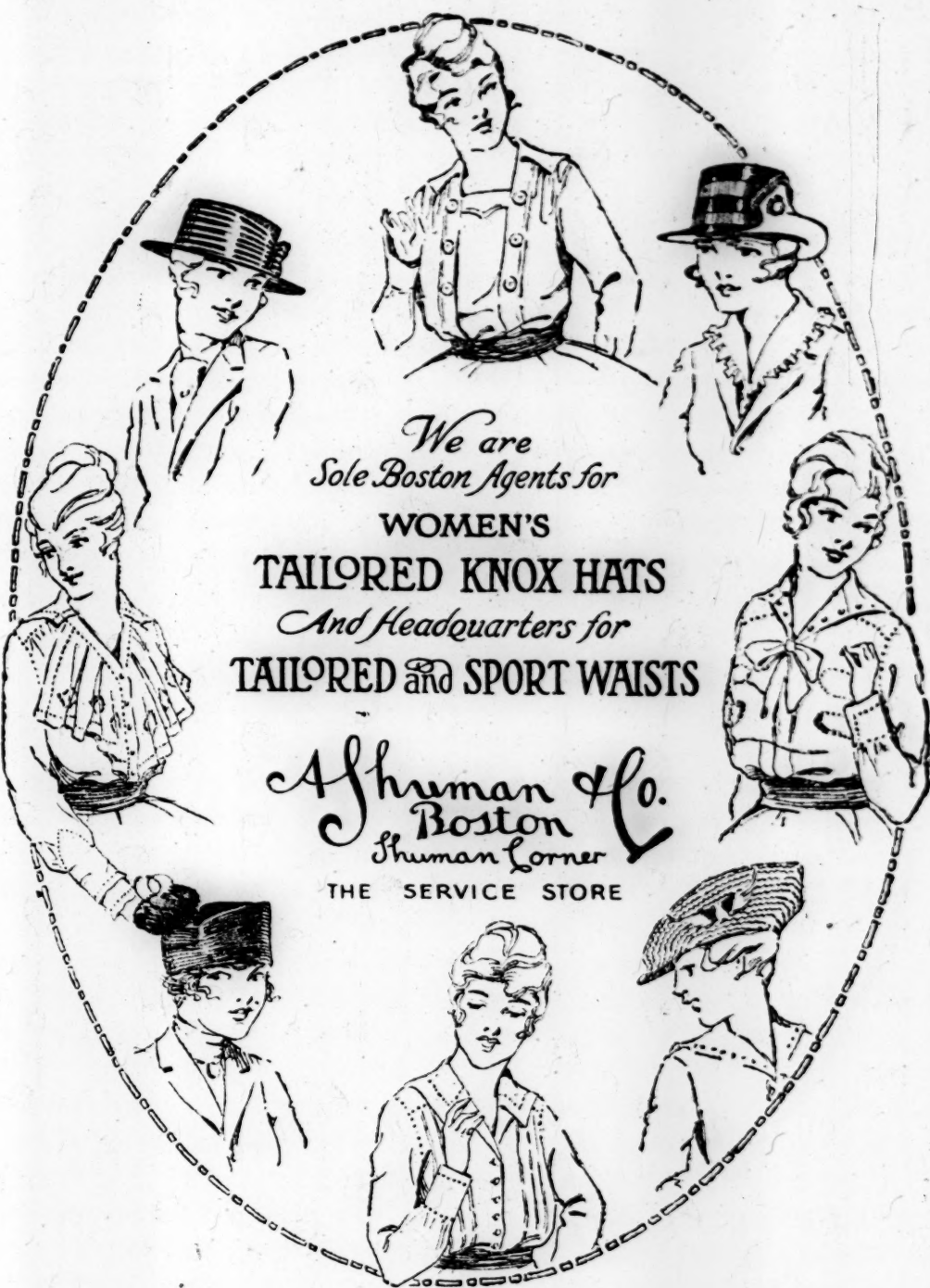
Many consumers are beginning to see a silver lining even in the prohibitive price of potatoes. Confronted with exorbitant prices the caterer, the French chef, and the housewife, too, are showing that there are delectable and satisfactory substitutes for potatoes. Hominy, hulled and rolled into balls and then delicately browned, is proving a welcome addition to the menu. Rice cooked in a similar or variety of ways is making its daily appearance, and even homely fried mush is meeting with more favor than in previous days when the potato was considered indispensable. In any well-ordered household, the high prices of potatoes are really teaching people that there are many food products that are entitled to a permanent place on the family bill of fare.

A farmer living within 20 miles of Boston happened into the city a few days ago and discovered somewhat to his dismay that good Baldwin apples were selling at wholesale from \$4 to \$5 a barrel. He remembered that he sold his Baldwin apples of the same grade last fall for 50 cents a barrel on the ground because market conditions were such that he had to sell at that price or throw them to rot on the trees. Ever since his visit to the city he has been wondering what "conditions" caused the great spread in price between what he received for his apples and what the consumer paid for them. Certain it is that many people are wondering what causes are responsible for the great spread in price from the time the product leaves the producer until it reaches the consumer. A more effective and economical system of distribution and marketing is needed in the United States.

In view of the fact that inadequate transportation facilities appear to be an important factor in the general advance of food prices, it is interesting to note the report that freight cars built exclusively for food purposes and containing cooling and other apparatus to maintain foods at a proper temperature are being used for the transportation of pigiron and cement while various articles of perishable food are stalled in large quantities in the freight sheds of the country awaiting the arrival of rolling stock to distribute it throughout the country. The abnormal demands made upon the railroads by the manufacturers should not be pressed to a point where food is left to perish by the wayside.

Increased cost of foodstuffs accounts in a large measure for the increase in the city budget which is \$1,384,571 more than that of last year, according to Mayor Curley who has raised the pay of city employees and small salaried men to meet the demands made upon them by butcher, baker and candlestick maker. The Mayor doubled the size of the reserve fund almost altogether because of the uncertainty of the costs of foodstuffs and other necessary city supplies.

With so much talk of substituting fish for more expensive foods it is interesting to note that an experienced dealer on the Boston Fish Pier has criticized the retailer and the distributor for the small amount of fish consumed in the average family. "It takes about 24 hours to get fish from the pier to a New York dealer," he said, "but when we try to get it into



THREE CASES ARE INVOLVED IN NEW BEDFORD CHARGES

Opponent to Mayor Ashley
Claims That He Is Not Legally
Chief Executive of City

the interior of Connecticut we find that a week is sometimes taken in transportation. After all it comes back to the fact that there is no shortage in fish or anything else, but could be traced to poor distribution."

For their Friday fish dinners recently, New York women bought smelts from the Columbia River, on the Pacific Coast, at three cents a pound. Atlantic Coast smelts have been quoted in the same market at 18 cents a pound. The stores which offered the cheaper fish announced that they were endeavoring to cooperate in an effort to reduce the cost of food. There apparently was no need of a sign in the windows of the stores offering the competing article.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

A studio full attended the fourth and last concert of this season of Russian music at the studio of N. Ouloukoff Tuesday afternoon, to listen to songs by Mrs. Bernice Fisher Butler, soprano, and solos by Mrs. Em. Ondrick, violinist. Mrs. Butler's songs were the familiar ones of Rachmaninoff, "Lilies" and "Floods of Spring." Tchaikovsky's "Cradle Song," "Why" and "In This Hour of the Night," and Sokolov's "My Field." Mrs. Ondrick took her pieces from the rarely used Russian violin repertory. There were dance rhythms of Saccard and Mousorgsky, melodies of Nicolaiev, a song without words by Kosloff and a canzonetta by Tchaikovsky. Wells Weston was accompanist.

The Apollo Club, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its third concert in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening, with Lambert Murphy, tenor, as soloist. The club sang male choruses as follows:

Davies, "Hymn Before Action"; Robinson, "At Twilight"; Cadman, "The Pilgrims" (tenor solo, Ralph L. Harlow); Richards, "Mister Boogerman"; Liszt, "Die Lorelei"; Trunk, "Autumn"; Dvorak, "Heart-Ache"; Leoncavallo, "Gentle Friend Pierrot"; Strauss, "Beautiful Blue Danube"; Schubert, "The Almighty" (tenor solo, Lambert Murphy).

The assisting tenor sang solos as follows: Frothero, "Ah Love But a Day"; Horne, "The Bird of the Wilderness"; Campbell-Tipton, "The Crying of Water"; Massenet, "Ah, Fuyez," from "Manon"; Reichardt, "When the Roses Bloom"; Heintz, "Bere Nava"; Cadman, "I Hear a Thrush at Eye."

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS ANNOUNCED

Many important positions in the various departments of the United States Government are opened to civilians by the civil service examinations during March. Today examinations for assistant oil inspector in Oklahoma will be held. The salary is \$1400 a year.

On March 20 applicants for the position of engineer of tests for experimental work in aeromotor engineering will be examined and on the same day tests for inspector of gauges will be held. The former position carries a salary of \$4000 and the latter of \$2000 to \$2400 a year. The following day examinations for junior chemist in radioactivity at a salary of \$1300 a year; soil physicist, at \$1220 to \$1650 a year; chemist in the ordnance department-at-large in the Watertown (Mass.) arsenal at \$1400 and market station assistant at \$1000 to \$1400 a year will be held. Two of the more important positions to be filled by examinations on March 27, are for mining engineer, chief of coal-mining investigations, at \$400 a year and for mechanical engineer at the Springfield (Mass.) arsenal, at \$3500 to \$4000 a year.

D. M. BOMEISLER WINS THE TITLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. M. Bomeisler, the former Yale football end, won the Class C squash championship at the Yale Club Tuesday afternoon, defeating A. A. Gammel in a hard match, by scores of 15-12, 18-15, 4-15, 15-11. Gammel pressed Bomeisler hard in the first two games and rallied so well in the third that he won, 15-4. It was a fast contest, and Bomeisler won in the fourth game, after Gammel could not keep up the speed he had attained in the third game.

MOVE TO ABOLISH FAST DAY
CONCORD, N. H.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives introduced Tuesday a bill abolishing Fast Day and establishing in its place Stark and Sullivan Day, to be observed as a holiday on the fourth Thursday of every April. The bill was recommended for further hearing.

AMUSEMENTS

HORTICULTURAL HALL
MECHANICS BUILDING

AUTO SHOW NOW

10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.

World's Largest Display
of Motor Cars and Trucks

ADMISSION 50c

Automobile Salon
COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
NOW

11 A. M.—11 P. M.

ADMISSION \$1.00

DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL
SYMPHONY HALL

Next Fri. EVE. 8:15 Next Sat. MAT. 2:30
PEKING IMPERIAL PALACE
"PRESIDENT OF 1916"

Tickets 25c to \$1.00

THOMPSON STONE

STEINERT
HALL
FRIDAY EVENG
MARCH 9

Piano
Recital

Reserved
Seats \$1
and 50c

ANNE GULICK

STEINERT
HALL
TUESDAY
EVENING

Piano
Recital

Reserved
Seats
\$1.50

HARVARD CLUB LECTURE

At the Harvard Club last night Rear Admiral William S. Sims, head of the Naval College at Newport, gave a lecture on "Some Operations and Incidents of the Great War." He was introduced by Winston Churchill.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

The Somme artillery duel was violent toward evening. After drum-fire, the British attacked again east of Bouchemmes. They were repulsed. A further attack was frustrated by our annihilating fire.

In the other sectors of the front the firing activity was for the most part of a limited nature, during the blizzard that prevailed. Reconnoitering parties which reached French positions in Cantiers Wood brought in 15 prisoners.

The supplementary German War Office communication last night says that, aside from engagements between patrolling parties in the Acre sector of the Franco-Belgian front, no important action is reported from any of the theaters of war.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On Monday night further progress was made by our troops northwest of Ires and north of Puisseux-au-Mont, says the official report from British headquarters in France last night.

We raised our opponent's trenches east of Bouchemmes early this morning. Later our opponents were seen moving for a counterattack on the trenches recently captured from them in that area, and were dispersed by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The statement issued yesterday says:

All German attacks broke down under our fire. Artillery fighting continued north of Douaumont. Two surprise attacks by us, one south of Lassigny, the other in the sector of Ammerzwiller, allowed us to take prisoners.

Aviation: It is confirmed that one of our pilots brought down a German aviator on March 4 in the region of Ornes. British naval aviators bombarded railroad stations at Brebach and Stavold.

French airship raids on Pribourg, Bredegan and Varesnes are also announced.

The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our fire shattered German organizations northwest of Mouilly-sous-Tontout and demolished encampments and shelters north of Autrechies.

East of the Meuse violent artillery actions took place along the entire front of Les Chambres-Bezonsvaux. There was no infantry action. The cannonade was intermittent on the east of the front.

Belgian communication: Our artillery successfully bombarded enemy organizations in the region of Hot Sas. A lively struggle with bombs occurred in the direction of Steenstraete.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)

Our troops are pursuing the Turks who are withdrawing from Bijar, says the official communication, and have occupied the villages of Hussenbad and Charkak. In the direction of Hamadan our troops attacked the Turks occupying the Asadabad summit, southwest of Hamadan. In the region southwest of Abzol Lake the Turks are withdrawing toward Develchad, pursued by our troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An Italian official statement says the Austrians launched two violent attacks on an Italian position at Costabellia Masia, at the head of the San Pellegro Valley, without success. The Italians captured another machine gun and one big gun. A renewed attack against the Italian lines south-east of Vertolba was repulsed with heavy losses. The Italians took a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)

The following statement was issued yesterday by Austro-Hungarian army headquarters:

Italian front: Detachments of Infantry Regiment No. 24 and Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 29, destroyed a sap and an advanced position of the enemy forces close to the upper Verterba, and brought in 47 prisoners and two machine guns.

Our artillery fire wiped out an ammunition depot near Padosabotin.

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AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)

A Berlin telegram states that the main Reichstag committee continued the discussion of foreign affairs on Monday.

The Socialist Majority spokesman objected to the instructions given the German Minister in Mexico while the Socialist Minority condemned the whole action which the Foreign Secretary and the remaining parties defended.

The remarks of members of the Socialist Minority evoked energetic protests from a member of the Roman Catholic Party. One of the Progressives said that criticism based on the fact that the German Government had learned of the note should be postponed until after the arrival of former Ambassador von Bernstorff.

A Conservative member declared Dr. Zimmermann's action was unob-

jectionable and should be endorsed. The objections raised by the members of the Socialist Minority were criticized by other Socialists.

The expected criticism of the Government's ill-starred Mexican project failed to materialize in Monday's session of the Reichstag Budget Committee. After an executive sitting of six hours the committee unequivocally endorsed the action of the Foreign Office by unanimous vote. The Government's effort to negotiate an alliance in the event of war with the United States was approved as being within the legitimate scope of military precautions.

The committee expressed regret at the misfortune which resulted in the interception of Dr. Zimmermann's note. Responsibility for its loss cannot be fixed until former Ambassador Bernstorff arrives from the United States.

SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTION BELIEVED NEAR

(Continued from page one)

rearrest of 28 persons associated with that insurrection.

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John Redmond is expected to be present in the House but not to speak.

Labor Party's Attitude

Calls for United Effort Looking to Agreement on Ireland

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WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Labor Party met yesterday to consider their attitude in the Irish debate today, and passed a resolution emphatically stating that in the interests equally of Great Britain and Ireland a further united effort should be made toward a settlement of the Irish question and urging the Government to take the necessary steps. Besides T. P. O'Connor and the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Duke, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, will also speak, and it is now believed John Redmond may also be able to intervene in the debate.

The discussion is awaited with some anxiety in view of the statements made from time to time recently by Nationalist members and ministers that the Irish situation is serious. A special whip has been sent by the Nationalists and in the event of division they might have considerable support from the Liberals.

It is possible that an amendment expressing the desire of the House for a settlement without coercing any section of Irish opinion will be moved on behalf of the Government.

Meantime, interest in the discussion is indicated by a column article in The Times and by a long editorial.

The chief business in the House yesterday was a statement of George Barnes, Minister of Pensions, regarding his department. This was introduced by a united tribute from Messrs. Bonar Law, Asquith and Barnes to the great services rendered by the Prince of Wales as chairman of the statutory committee, which position, on the advice of ministers, he has now resigned in view of a rearrangement of the pensions work.

Mr. Barnes spoke for an hour and a quarter and had to deal with a mass of figures, his handling of which was, however, so skillful that he held the close attention of the House throughout.

In general the revised scale of pensions is on a much more generous and comprehensive scale and is marked by absence of red tape which confine pensions to a restricted number of soldiers' dependents.

Mr. Hogge, who is the leading authority in the House on pensions, and has from the start fought a vigorous battle on behalf of soldiers, severely criticized the decision not to grant pensions to uniformed men taken into the army and then discharged owing to increases of unfitness as a result of training.

At question time there was a lively discussion on the question of the Dardanelles report. The proposal is to issue a full interim report only to Messrs. Asquith, Redmond and Warden, leaders of the Liberal, Nationalist and Labor parties, in addition, of course, to ministers. A copy of the report, with certain omissions, will be circulated among members and the public and this fact was very severely criticized. A motion has now been placed upon the paper demanding that the interim report should be accessible to all members of Parliament without distinction as submitted by the commission.

BRITISH FREIGHTER CHASED BY U-BOAT

Officers and crew of the British freighter Foyle, which arrived in Boston yesterday from London, report a running fight between their vessel and a German submarine about 20 miles off the southwest coast of England, on their previous trip to England from Portland, Me. For about two hours the U-boat pursued the British steamer, loaded with 300 tons of general merchandise for English stores, and about 54 shots were exchanged, 15 coming from the 4.7 inch gun mounted aft on the Foyle. Damage estimated at \$2000 was sustained by the Foyle after two shots from the submarine reached their mark. The submarine was sighted near a burning oil steamer when Captain Evans of the Foyle reversed its course and the chase started.

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(Continued from page one)

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Calls for United Effort Looking to Agreement on Ireland

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The discussion is awaited with some anxiety in view of the statements made from time to time recently by Nationalist members and ministers that the Irish situation is serious. A special whip has been sent by the Nationalists and in the event of division they might have considerable support from the Liberals.

It is possible that an amendment expressing the desire of the House for a settlement without coercing any section of Irish opinion will be moved on behalf of the Government.

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PACIFIC COAST WANTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL STARTED

Training Institution for Officers of Merchant Vessels Planned for San Francisco—Government Aid Expected

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—In order that men may be trained to officer ships which are now building for American registry, Senator Scott and Assemblyman James J. Ryan have introduced bills in their respective houses, which provide for the establishment of a nautical training school at San Francisco, says the Union.

The proposed school would fit young men for positions as junior officers on merchant ships after they took a two-year course. During this period of instruction the embryo officers would live on the training ship. Their only expense would be for their clothing.

The bill proposes that the Governor, president of the State Board of Education and the president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, shall constitute the nautical school board, which will govern the school. If the bill passes the Governor will be directed to apply to the Secretary of the Navy for a vessel. The President will be requested to detail naval officers as superintendents of instruction on the training ship.

Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania already maintain successful nautical schools on this plan, some of the best officers now in the merchant service being graduates of these schools. A few weeks ago the Washington State Legislature by practically unanimous vote enacted a law to create such a school.

To stimulate the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which it considers as vitally essential to national defense and the extension of foreign trade, Congress, on March 4, 1911, passed an act designating 10 American ports to which the Government would supply a training vessel, furnish naval officers as instructors, and contribute \$25,000 per year to the maintenance of a school, provided the ports designated would contribute an equal amount of money. The Scott-Ryan bill would take advantage of this act. The Pacific ports designated were San Francisco and Seattle.

The act was passed because of the scarcity of American officers to man American ships and to serve as officers in the auxiliary service of the Navy in time of war. This scarcity became so acute after the outbreak of the European war that many American ships were temporarily laid up for lack of American officers, and it was necessary to have a special act of Congress passed to permit foreigners to fill positions on American vessels.

The scope of instruction is defined in the act of Congress as: "Instruction of youths in navigation, steamship marine engineering, and all matters pertaining to the proper construction, equipment and sailing of vessels or any particular branch thereof." Accordingly the school would turn out not only men qualified to act as junior officers but also men competent to fill important positions in the mechanical lines of the growing shipbuilding industry.

American shipyards have under construction or order 682 vessels for an aggregate tonnage of over 2,000,000, according to a report made public in the middle of February by the United States Bureau of Navigation. California shipyards are turning a fair proportion of these vessels. Mr. Ryan points out that the difficulty of getting men qualified for this big work has been one of the greatest handicaps of the industry, and the school would aid materially in meeting this demand.

"After completing the ships that we now are building," Mr. Ryan said, "it will be necessary to have trained men to officer them, and this school will meet just this emergency."

"The State has set the precedent in its school of agriculture, forestry and other industrial lines of recognized general benefit. Since commerce and shipbuilding have become such great factors in the prosperity of the State, they certainly are entitled to recognition."

COLOMBIA COINAGE LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Congress of Colombia has passed a coinage law which was promulgated by the President in the Diario Oficial of Dec. 19, says a Commerce report. Under this law the Government will coin gold, silver and nickel pieces, and will receive old and foreign pieces, standardizing in value the money in use throughout the country. An appropriation of \$50,000 annually for coinage purposes is to be included in the next budget, and in succeeding budgets, until the amount of \$200,000 is reached. The funds of the conversion board may be used in exchange for national silver pieces coined before 1911 and foreign silver coins now in circulation in Colombia. Old coins will not be withdrawn from circulation in all parts of the country at once, but the exchange will begin in certain sections on dates to be fixed by the Government on the recommendation of the conversion board.

"BLUE SKY" ADVERTISING

TOLEDO, O.—A bill affecting advertisement of securities for sale is before the Senate, says a Columbus dispatch to the Blade. It was introduced by Senator Holl, of Auglaize, and requires publishers of newspapers or other advertising mediums to ascertain whether the securities advertised are certified by the "blue sky" department as lawful.

WOMAN TO PLAN GARDEN FOR TECH PRESIDENT'S HOME

Miss Mabel K. Babcock Selected to Develop the Plans for Grounds of New Residence

Plans for the garden which is to be a feature of the new residence for the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be made by Miss Mabel K. Babcock of Wellesley Hills, an alumna of the institute and president of the M. I. T. Women's Association, according to a recent announcement from the institute. The plans for the president's house and garden are still tentative but the residence, placed in the angles of the dormitories, calls for at least a screen of shrubs. It is said.

Some features of the garden are expected to be a little protected pergola for out-of-door occasions and appropriate ornaments in the yard. As the garden will be above street grade a formal plan of arrangement which will have vistas leading to bright, permanent decorations in relief, rather than conventionally disposed, against the walls, is expected.

Miss Babcock has been a member of the faculty of Wellesley College since graduation from Tech and for four years has had charge of the departments of horticulture and landscape architecture. She has planned some of the landscape effects for the Wellesley grounds. In professional work, Miss Babcock has had experience in the East and Middle West. In Chicago she designed grounds for several residences and has continued the work at Greater Boston homes. She has received the degrees of A. B., B. S., and M. S. The first was from Northwestern University and the B. S. came from a thesis at Tech for the arrangement of the campus of the college in Chicago, where she graduated.

Another thesis discussing a summer resort in the mountains with a meteorological station and aviation landing won the Master's degree. At the institute Miss Babcock had the honor of selection for one of the frieze panels for Huntington Hall. The earlier pictures were destroyed by a careless laborer and the plan was formulated to have the graduates of the institute replace them. Each year one or two students were selected from the fifth year group and their finished pictures constitute the finished decoration.

An announcement from the institute says: "The selection of a woman from among its own graduates for such work as planning the President's garden" emphasizes the policy of M. I. T. in adopting women for students and preparing them for service in the world. That there are not more women at the enrollment is due to the fact that no concessions are made to them and the woman who has received a Tech degree has done her work with men and on the same plane."

SHIPPING NEWS

Most of the vessels arriving at the fish pier today were off shore craft that will be affected by the strike of the fishermen, the arrivals including the schooners Catherine 102,500 pounds, Ellen & Mary 86,000, Avalon 63,700, Imperator 88,600, Morning Star 80,800, and J. J. Fallon 77,000. Three steam trawlers, which are not affected by the strike, also arrived, the Surge with 114,000 pounds, Foam 58,000, and Breaker 63,600. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@6.25, steak cod, \$11.50@12.75, market cod \$8@8.50, pollock \$8.50@11, large hake \$11, small hake \$8, and cusk \$5.50@6.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to the schooner Russell G. Morse from McKinley, Me., with 300 quintals of cured fish. The schooner Hazel R. Hines, Capt. Fred Morrissey, sailed for the Grand Banks for a three month salt fishing trip, the first "saltbunker" to sail this season.

Gas buoys at Nobska Point, and the broken part of Pollock Rip Blue, Vineyard Sound, are extinguished and the bell buoy in the blue is not sounding, according to Captain Page of the steamer Cretan, arriving today from Philadelphia. A lighthouse tender is to be sent out to replace the buoys.

The steamer Walter D. Noyes sailed today for Newport News, where repairs are to be made. The vessel collided with the Norwegian bark Alcides last Friday off Fenwick's Island Lightship, both vessels receiving damage.

Large quantities of hides, gunnies, jutes, spices and similar far eastern products were brought to Boston today on the steamer Kora Maru from Calcutta and Colombo. Another arrival was the British steamer Isle of Lewis from New York.

BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Ontario, Bond, Norfolk; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linnoken, Gloucester.

Tugs Prudence, Wall, Norfolk, twg bge Delaware; Neponset, Perkins, New York; twg bge Alltown.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

The American Woolen Company, at the request of the Government, has submitted bids amounting to \$67,777,000 on materials of various kinds, particularly blankets, melton and flannels. These bids were opened at Philadelphia Tuesday.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Philadelphia, Lagayra, Curacao and San Juan; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston; Temple E. Dorr, Frontera; Ereanga, Agua Amarga; El Sol, Galveston; Sama, Kingston.

EXPERT AID TO DEVELOP CANADA FARM INDUSTRY

Government Has Done Much for the Encouragement of Agricultural Production Throughout the Dominion

TORONTO, Ont.—In view of the campaign now in progress for increased production, it is interesting to review what the Federal Government has done for the encouragement of the agricultural industry through the annual grant under the Agricultural Instruction Act, says the News.

While recognizing the autonomy of the provinces in educational matters, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has continued to urge the necessity of rendering every possible aid to those engaged in farming. It has been recognized that agriculture is not only the basic industry of this country, but that success in its pursuit is influenced in a marked degree by thorough technical training, as well as wide, practical experience. Notice has been taken of the fact, also, that farmers, as a class, are most desirous of increasing their knowledge of agriculture, and ready to improve their methods, whenever the value of new methods has been clearly shown.

The Agricultural Instruction Act makes possible procedure along two definite lines. First, reaching and influencing those now engaged in farming, by instruction and demonstration, including short courses in various practical subjects, demonstrations in crop growing, stock raising and plant improvement.

Secondly, by instructing the boys in elementary agriculture, and girls in home making, in order that the highest possible standard of efficiency may be obtained.

In organizing to make the grant effective, it was early recognized that in attempting to influence efficiency in farm management, there was a great shortage of capable instructors. It was, therefore, decided to strengthen existing schools and colleges of agriculture, in order that more complete and effective courses might be given. Up to date, \$360,000 has been spent in buildings at these institutions, mainly in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta, and in practically all schools and colleges of agriculture in Canada, additions have been made to the staffs, salaries being paid wholly or in part, from the Federal grant. The report for the past year shows that no less than 315 professors or instructors were so paid, and the total amount contributed in salaries from the grant amounts to \$305,000, or almost one-third of the total sum available for the year.

In several provinces, the entire work being carried on the interests of women's associations, such as home-makers clubs, home economics societies, and women's institutes, is financed from the Federal subsidy. Under the auspices of these women's organizations, an extensive series of short courses has been held throughout the country during the past year, and very valuable instruction has been given in the various branches of household economy. In the Province of Manitoba, for example, the entire program of women's work costing \$19,000 has been met by the Federal appropriation.

During the present winter, short courses in agriculture for farmers and their sons have been given in every Province at a number of points. These courses, lasting from 10 days to two weeks, have included instruction in stockraising, crop growing, dairying, horticulture, poultry raising and farm engineering. During the past summer, district representatives, as expert counsellors in agriculture, rendered great service in many parts of the country.

The district agent movement, although temporarily checked, because of the large number of these experts who have volunteered for overseas service, is destined to find its way into every community in the Dominion, and the money provided by the Agricultural Instruction Act is making this form of service available to farmers everywhere.

TWO MOTORISTS FINED FOR AUTO LAW VIOLATIONS

Operation of an automobile while under the influence of liquor cost John M. Lloyd, 129 Brook Street, Brookline, \$25 in the Brighton Municipal Court today, while refusal to stop his automobile when hailed by a policeman cost William B. Forgeron, 288 Broadway, Malden, twice that amount in the Cambridge District Court yesterday.

Evidence presented in the case of Lloyd in the Brighton court this morning showed violation of the law which is seeking to drive drunken automobile drivers from the highways of the State and which gives judges broad latitude in the infliction of punishment severe enough to make the law an effective one.

Lloyd was arrested by patrolmen from Station 16 late yesterday afternoon after he was in collision with a team on Commonwealth Avenue, near Cottage Farm Bridge. About an hour previous to his arrest he was in another collision with a machine at the corner of Exeter Street and Huntington Avenue.

HEARING GIVEN ON THE HEALTH INSURANCE BILL

Legislative Committee Gives Consideration to Arguments for and Against Measure

The legislative Committee on Social Welfare, which last night heard arguments for and against compulsory State health insurance as recommended in that part of the report of the special Commission on Social Insurance which pertains to compulsory health insurance and the bill introduced by Representative Benjamin L. Young of Weston, will hold another public hearing on the subject March 13, when the remainder of the commission's report will be before it.

At the hearing last night there were approximately 400 persons present, who were about evenly divided on the proposition. Allison G. Catheron of Beverly, a member of the commission, explained the plan, saying that it would be less expensive than the present system. The compulsory feature was agreed upon by the commission, he said, after it had been shown by close study that there were three beneficiaries, namely, the employee, the employer and the State. Each, he maintained, should contribute to the support of the system.

Mr. Catheron did not believe the compulsory feature of the proposition to be "un-American," saying, "We have frequently adopted compulsion in legislation when it is clearly recognized to be an obligation." In this connection he cited compulsory military service.

He urged that the insurance be handled by local associations of employers and employees and that private stock company insurance be excluded. He said the benefits should not be so large as to make the worker a malingering, nor so small as to make him dependent also on charity.

It is estimated, he said, that 3 1-3 per cent of the total wage of the State would cover the cost, or about \$23,000,000 a year. He did not believe this to be a large sum in view of the good it would do.

He estimated that for the man earning \$18 per week would contribute about 27 cents each week, whereas, he said, the contribution of the average workman under existing forms of insurance is 54 cents a week. As for the State's part, he urged that it would not be adding a new burden, but mean a redistribution of a burden now being carried in another way—by taxation.

Prof. Carroll W. Duten, speaking in favor of the plan, said that the "Young bill" so-called, was a draft of the model bill of the American Association for Labor Legislation. He told the committee that no medical examination would be necessary before an employee may be insured, nor would any annual medical examination be necessary. No medical examination would be necessary at all, he said, except at the time when the employee needed treatment.

He said that the law guarantees free choice of physicians and provides for the representation of physicians on all the chief bodies which would have to consider the medical regulations under the act.

Dr. Roger L. Lee, professor at Harvard University, also spoke for the bill. Henry S. Dennison former chairman of the Unemployment Commission, urged that it either be deferred for more careful study or reduced to a narrower scope for experimental purposes. In this he was supported by Oliver Prescott, of New Bedford, a cotton mill owner. Both of these manufacturers, however, advocated health insurance.

Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, objected to the compulsory feature and read a resolution passed by the State branch favoring noncontributory health insurance. He favored the underlying fundamentals of the proposition, but urged a "more exhaustive study" of the subject.

Ignatius McNulty, appearing for the Boston Building Trades Council opposed a contributory and advocated a noncontributory system.

Samuel Woodward, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, stated that they were not prepared to take a position after a careful consideration of a convention and that a committee is now considering the matter. He urged delay. Dr. Charles E. Mangon of Somerville spoke against the proposition of health insurance and the bill.

LANDSCAPE MEN OPPOSE ELIOT AND STUART ST. PLANS

Improvements of Eliot and Stuart Streets, as proposed in two bills now before the Legislature, are opposed by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects on the grounds that the proposed plans are not designed to meet the general needs of that section of the city lying easterly of Arlington Street. The society goes on record as favoring increased street improvements, but believes that in this particular case more comprehensive plans can and should be prepared.

As the result of a mail vote, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to Mayor Curley, Committee on Municipal Finance of the Legislature, Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Boston Society of Architects:

Whereas, in Senate Bill No. 317 and again in No. 318, an act is proposed to authorize the city of Boston to lay out and construct Stuart Street from Eliot Street to Huntington Avenue, and to relocate and construct



The Titan of Commerce

The Titans of today are Kelly Trucks. They are super-trucks—giants for work. Full loads, rough roads, steep grades, long hauls, heavy going can't stop a Kelly.

Sturdiness and simplicity are the most notable features of Kelly construction. The fewest parts and all easily accessible. Power adequate for any effort, with ample reserve for secondary operations. Unusual flexibility to meet the different strains of crowded traffic. Exceptionally powerful brakes, both operating on the rear wheels.

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KELLY TRUCKS

is Kelly service. An organization that is practical, complete and always available, insuring your getting the maximum of service at lowest cost and with the smallest ratio of depreciation.

We will gladly call upon you anywhere—any time—with full information about the Kelly and give demonstration.

The Complete Line:

Worm drive—1½, 2½, 3½, 4, 5 and 6 tons.

Chain drive—1½, 2½, 3½, 4, 5 and 6 tons.

The Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company, Springfield, Ohio

ELIOT STREET FROM WASHINGTON STREET TO PLEASANT STREET, AND WHEREAS, WE BELIEVE THERE IS NEED FOR A LARGE IMPROVEMENT IN THE STREET SYSTEM IN THAT PART OF THE CITY.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Boston Society of Landscape Architects approves and indorses the principle of the act, but

Whereas, The plan proposed is well designed to serve the street and property needs of the district which it covers, if these were the only needs to be considered, and is not well designed to serve the general needs of that part of the city lying easterly of Arlington Street, through the district in question and the areas beyond, and

Whereas, We believe a better plan can be and should be designed to serve the city in an adequate and comprehensive manner.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Boston Society of Landscape Architects does not indorse the plan for proposed improvements easterly of Arlington Street.

REAL ESTATE

Papers were placed on record today from George H. Fowle et al., trustees, owners of the six frame dwelling houses situated at 226 and 228 Chestnut Avenue, West Roxbury. There is a large land area consisting of 30,720 square feet valued at \$5700, which is made part of the total assessment of \$14,000. Joseph J. Callahan is the buyer.

Property at 5 Johnston Park, off Warren Street, Roxbury, consisting of a frame house and lot of land, assessed for \$6600, which includes \$1000 carried on the 2187 square feet, has been sold by Frederick J. Gillman to Addison R. Pike.

The Puritan Real Estate Trust has taken title to a lot of land owned by Roland Litchfield, fronting on Chestnut Hill Avenue, corner of South Street, Brighton, containing 24,146 square feet, valued at \$9400; also another parcel on the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and South Street, containing 11,309 square feet, valued at \$5700.

WESTON COUNTRY PLACE SOLD

F. Robins Mitchell of Wellesley has bought of Albert Weatherby, owner, the Mary Cutter farm on South Avenue, Weston. The property consists of an old farmhouse recently remodelled and improved, greenhouse, garage, barn, and 18 acres of land. Sale was negotiated by Poole & Bigelow.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Abbott St., 24, Ward 23; K. J. Matheson, Harold E. Duffie; frame dwelling.

Buttrick St., 11, Ward 1; G. A. Griffin; alter garage.

Court St., 53-61, Ward 5; William G. Shillaber; alter stores and offices.

Watson St., 5, Ward 7; The United Injector Co.; alter factory.

PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY

MANILA, P. I.—The University of the Philippines now has a complete program of courses of study, says the Times, but lacks buildings and equipment for laboratories.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—"The Love Mill." 8. Colonial—"Boys Will Be Boys." 8. Copley—"The Silver Box." 2:10. Hollis—Julia Arthur in "Serenada." 8:10. Keith—"Vaudville." 7:45. Plymouth—"The Masquerader." 8:10. Shubert—"Flora Bella." 8:10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime." 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise." 8:10. Matinees—"Daily at Keith's." 1:45. Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE PLAN OPPOSED BY MANY

Opponents of the plan for a single company to carry all the workmen's compensation insurance in this State had their innings this morning, completely filling the large new hearing room in the basement of the East Wing of the State House. When asked to indicate how many of those present were opposed to the plan, nearly every one in the room stood, while only three men arose to support it. Chairman Cavanagh of the legislative Committee on Judiciary then asked how many of those opposing it were employed by or connected with the insurance companies, and more than half of those present responded.

At the opening the hearing Henry Sterling asked permission to state the position of organized labor, which he said has been misunderstood. He said labor has always stood for the exclusion of profit-making stock companies from the insurance business; it would prefer that all compensation insurance be carried in a State fund, but if that cannot be attained, then labor stands behind the report of the recess committee.

William H. Sayward, counsel for the Master Builders' Association, said employers generally oppose any plan which will take away their choice of the people with whom they will do business. He contended with much vigor that the rate to be paid for insurance is not the final test with the employer; he generally is fully as much interested in obtaining the best possible service for himself and his employees, and is willing to pay a higher rate if the service is adequate. He disagreed with the conclusion of the Recess Committee that the cost of insurance would be reduced if a single company wrote all the business, basing his opinion on the changed conditions which would be brought about by the elimination of competition. In reply to questions from members of the committee, he said his association has not considered the plan at all from the standpoint of rates to be charged, but opposes it because of its belief that a monopoly of the business in a single company would be highly objectionable.

Edward B. Saunders of Fitchburg, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, consisting of 201 employers, having nearly 200,000 employees, paying \$120,000,000 yearly in wages, and having more than \$400,000,000 of capital invested, said the members of his association oppose the committee's plan on five general grounds, viz: that employers claim the right to select their own insurers; they oppose a state monopoly just as strenuously as the state has in the past opposed private monopolies; they are not dissatisfied with present conditions, believing that the insurance companies will work out satisfactory solutions of the problems; they believe they should have the right to carry self insurance; they feel that the compensation act is still in its infancy, and except for the self insurance feature, should be given further trial before any changes, other than self insurance, are made.

A large number of employers from Springfield, New Bedford and Fall River were placed on record as being opposed to the monopolistic company plan.

GROWTH OF SHREVEPORT LA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The population of Shreveport, La., has increased 39.5 per cent since 1910, according to a special census made at the request and expense of that city Feb. 15. Shreveport's population totals 36,593, comprising 21,197 whites, 15,372 Negroes and 24 all others.

MORE PAY FOR EMPLOYEES OF STATE IS URGED

All the forenoon was taken by the legislative Public Service Committee on the petitions for more pay for State employees and other hearings assigned for the forenoon were continued for the afternoon. The petitioners agreed upon a substitute for their two pending bills. The substitute says that all permanent employees of the State who have less than \$1000 a year shall have an increase of 25 per cent in their pay, and that all who have over \$1000 shall have an increase of 15 per cent, provided that no increase shall be given to those who get over \$1800.

The petitioners were represented by former Representative William E. Weeks of Everett. Much interest was shown in the subject, for the large hearing room was crowded by State employees affected by the bill. Mr. Weeks presented the case for the petitioners, which is that the public employees are as subject as all other people to the burdens of the high cost of living, but that they have only limited and fixed incomes, which do not rise as the incomes of most people of the outside public rise by the operations of the law of supply and demand, and the frequent revision of wage scales by action of the laboring people.

Representative John W. Craig of Boston followed Mr. Weeks in pleading for consideration on the part of the committee of the hard lot of the employees who are compelled to bear the burdens of rising prices without any increase in their incomes. Senator Charles H. Berkshire, chairman of the committee, made the point that every family in the State must pay an average of \$210 a year as its share of the cost of government, before there will be anything which the family can apply of its own earnings for its own support, and there are many people, he said, not in the public employment who do not have any larger incomes, any more than those in the public employment.

Representative B. Loring Young of Weston supported the bill for the sake of constituents of his in the service of the Massachusetts reformatory. They feel the full brunt of the high cost of living, he said, but they do not have any larger means than before to pay their bills. There was much interest in the remarks of the different speakers and the crowd showed unusual enthusiasm for the bill.

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'DRY' KENTUCKY PROSPECTS ARE DECLARED GOOD

Suffragist Leader Says Power of the Liquor Interests Has Been Greatly Broken, Due to the Growth of Temperance

That the liquor men are decidedly "on the run" in Kentucky was the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Laura Clay of that State, a daughter of Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia during the Lincoln Administration and later, Miss Clay Monday night was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and left yesterday for New Hampshire where she is to address several meetings in the interests of equal suffrage.

"In Kentucky the power of the liquor interests," Miss Clay said further, "has been greatly broken in the last few years, due to the general growth of the temperance sentiment all over the country. More than one hundred of our 120 counties are dry by local option, and there are only four counties where there are no dry precincts. You see, in Kentucky we have both county option and precinct option, and that is why some counties are wholly dry and some partly dry. The prohibition prospect in Kentucky is fine. Both the temperance people and the liquor interests seem to feel that if the Legislature decides that a dry amendment shall be put before the people, there is little doubt but what the people will vote to accept it."

"In Kentucky there are no anti-suffrage organizations, but, of course, there, as elsewhere, the liquor interests are decidedly opposed to us; in fact, they are the only organized forces in the State antagonistic to our cause. The Legislature does not sit until 1918, but we are expecting them to ask for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage, to be voted upon in 1919. We may also ask for the presidential vote and the right to vote at primaries, for these privileges are within the gift of the Legislature and could be given to us directly."

"Of course we already have the right to vote at the primaries on school matters. This right was given us in 1912 and is, I think, the most extensive given the women of any State except those in equal suffrage States. But the Legislature has the power to grant us the right to vote at primaries on other questions besides school matters, and it also has the power to grant us the right to vote for President. It is only lately that we found out that the Legislature could give us these rights without a constitutional amendment, but our women, as soon as the news came, turned their attention to it, and I consider it the most promising new feature for gaining increased suffrage rights in Kentucky."

"What is very interesting to me is the fact that in Arkansas and Texas where this method of enfranchising women was introduced the discovery that it could be used was made by the men. This seems to me to be of great significance, aside from the fact that it is a new and effective way of enfranchising women without the delay of a constitutional amendment."

"In general the attitude of those people in Kentucky who have reflected upon the subject is favorable to woman suffrage. The W. C. T. U. and the Grangers have stood for it for years; it has been endorsed by labor union organizations, church conventions and the Federation of Women's Clubs. Many of the men belonging to the Republican party favor it. The Republicans endorsed it at the last election while the Democrats kept silent, and this, I am convinced, cost the Democrats many votes."

Miss Clay was the first president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, which was organized in 1888, and remained president for 24 years. The present president is the only daughter of Senator William Bradley, Republican, former Governor of Kentucky.

GENERAL NIVELLE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—General Nivelle, the commander-in-chief of the French armies of the north and northeast, accompanied by Colonel Breganze, chief of the Italian military mission at main headquarters in France, recently paid a visit to the Italian front as the guest of the supreme command of the Italian army. He had frequent and cordial conversations during his visit with General Cadorna, with whom he reviewed a section of the Italian troops in the Carso, a ceremony which afforded him an opportunity of bestowing on Italian officers who had distinguished themselves during the present campaign a number of croix de guerre presented by the French Government. The Duke of Aosta, who is in command of the Third Army, was the first to receive the French military decoration at General Nivelle's hands.

The distinguished visitor spent a short time in Milan, where he and his staff were afforded a rapid glimpse of some of the more notable buildings, and where he was present at the opening of the allied art exhibition, being entertained afterward at luncheon by General Angelotti, representing the Italian general staff. Finally before returning to France General

Nivelle was received by King Victor Emmanuel, who personally handed him the grand cross of the military Order of Savoy.

It is easy to understand, wrote the Corriere della Sera, commenting on the visit, what may have been the importance of the conversations that have taken place between General Cadorna and General Nivelle. It is not merely as an act of courtesy and comradeship in arms that Marshal Joffre's successor has come to visit the Italian front. The moment is such that it demands complete harmony of view, decision, and action between the military leaders of the Entente. These interviews are a welcome completion, so far as the Italian and French fronts are concerned, of the recent congress in Rome.

PRICE OF BREAD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Food Controller has recently had a busy time conferring with representatives of trades from all parts of the United Kingdom affected by the regulations dealing with sugar and bread. On the subject of the price of bread Lord Devonport made an important pronouncement. He drew attention to a statement that the price of bread in London was to be raised a halfpenny, raising the price per loaf from 10½d. to 11d. and intimated that he felt it incumbent upon him, as part of his responsibilities, to have the final word in the advance of the price of the loaf before it takes place. They could not, he said, continue to have the loaf going up without it having some sort of official imprimatur. The Ministry of Food controlled the price of wheat, and it could also control the price of bread. The London standard would be taken, and other prices would follow pro rata. Lord Devonport intimated that he did not intend to act without consultation, and on his request a small committee of nine was appointed to go more fully into the points under discussion and any others which might arise.

On the question of the feasibility of the proposal to prohibit the sale of new bread, the difficulty of storage was a point brought forward by the delegates. Lord Devonport, however, intimated that he thought they would have to solve the problem in some way. A recommendation was then made that all bread when sold to the consumer should be at least 12 hours old, subject to some special provision being made with regard to sales on Saturday and Monday. It was also strongly urged by delegates that the millers should be obliged to declare the constituents of the flour they supplied to bakers under the new orders.

NATIONAL CABINET URGED IN AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent
MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the Australian House of Representatives, notice was recently tabled in the following terms, by a New South Wales member, in favor of the formation of a National Government:

1. In this time of national danger the formation of a Government having the full confidence of Parliament is obligatory.

2. That, as the existing Government has not a majority of its own in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, while the same is the case with each of the other two parties in the House of Representatives, a national Government be formed, in which three existing parties in the House of Representatives should be represented.

3. That the proper administration of the war, including recruiting on a basis to insure unity and secure the help of the whole community, the speedy payment of returned invalided soldiers and their dependents, repatriation of returned soldiers, the economical administration of the finances, and the administration of the price-fixing of commodities, make it absolutely imperative that a truce should be made in regard to party politics, and a national Government representative of all parties and having the full confidence of Parliament, should be established.

4. That, in order to insure harmony and avoid friction, and following the precedent recently established in the Imperial Parliament, the leader of the National Government should be chosen from outside the three leaders of existing parties in the House of Representatives.

VOLUNTARY CIVILIAN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Among the responses which have been made to the circular issued by General Lyautey inviting the employment of civilians over military age, in order to release as many men as possible for the fighting line, is that of a member of the Paris bar. In a letter written to the Temps he states that with the approval of his colleagues he had approached the head of the Paris bar, M. Henri Robert with the proposal that barristers, as well as magistrates, who are not mobilized, should take it in turn to carry out the functions of judges or of reporters in the courts-martial, while at the same time continuing to exercise their profession. M. Henri Robert having agreed to the scheme, it has been laid before the military authorities and, as the Temps remarks, is sure to receive the most careful consideration. The initiative of the barristers of Paris, continues the paper, is in accordance with the circular of Dec. 31, 1915, confirmed at a public meeting of the Chamber of Deputies by General Lyautey in the following words: "Every one capable of being at the front must be there. Those who cannot be in the fighting line must be utilized in accordance with their capacities."

AS TO THE OBJECTOR GENERAL

He never was in full accord with his nurse, and, as he grew, he differed radically from his playmates, and could not bring himself to agree with his school teachers or his college instructors. There were points in grammar, in geography, in arithmetic, and later in algebra and Latin, with which he could not become reconciled, and he spent much time, of his own and of other people's, in attempting to show how history had erred, and how art, music, poetry, and fiction had blundered.

Not long after going out into the world he attacked the nebular theory, and followed this with a criticism of the law of gravitation. Among the most pronounced supporters of the contention that Shakespeare could not have written Shakespeare, he absolutely refused to become a Baconian, holding that the real author of the works credited to the Bard of Avon was nobody that anybody had ever mentioned.

Common reference to parallels of latitude and longitude, calculated as it was to create in the immature mind the impression of a striped and checkered planet, he insisted, was entirely wrong; and he hoped to see the time when people would have ceased to indulge in such fancies as poles and an equator, and to have quit talking of the mouth of a river, the head of a street, the foot of a hill, the elbow of a stovepipe, the eye of a needle, the tail of a cat; and all such nonsense. We should, he held, use plain, not figurative words, if the language was to be preserved.

In politics he was entirely at odds with one side, and it was utterly impossible for him to subscribe to any position taken by the other. Where he could give assent to a measure, it was cut of the question for him to back its supporters. He rather preferred free trade to protection, but, because the free traders did not approach the issue as he would have them, he had, generally, been found on the side of the protectionists.

He read a number of periodicals and newspapers regularly, but he could seldom find that any of them were right about anything in which he was interested. He despised your negative editor and his wishy-washy style.

"These are times, sir," he would say, "when one must have opinions, and the courage, as well as the ability, to express them. Talk not to me, sir, of further forbearance, of further palliation, of further temporizing. Are we men, or are we mice?" "Is there no line," he would ask, a few days later, "at which discretion, prudence, common respect for the rights of our neighbors, should impel us to pause? Are we to forget that this is a neutral Nation? Must we, indeed, take sides in a contest that has no real concern for us? Why do you, when public tension is as it is, even intimate in your columns that Britannia metal takes on a higher polish sometimes than German silver? Is it not the first duty of every careful editor, in these days, to avoid giving racial or international offense?"

"There are times, sir," he would write within two weeks, "when one must be silent would be to prove recreant to one's duty. I find you saying that it is wise to consider all sides of a question before plunging headlong into a conclusion. No doubt you mean by this to insinuate that it is better to put up with all manner of affront from an avowed enemy than to assert one's dignity. I would have you know that I do not agree with you. Better by far the hasty, thoughtless impulse born of emotion than the faltering timidity due to cold and clammy calculation."

And this would be followed by: "Permit me to protest against the hurried and injudicious manner in which you have treated the present question. While I might, at a stretch, and rather than be disagreeable, concur in some of your deductions, I find it impossible to let the rest go without registering my dissent. I am not one to criticize, indeed I seldom do so, save under extreme provocation; but when I find you saying, 'and so on and so on,' my indignation knows no bounds. Do not attempt, I pray you, to set yourself right. I find that the more some people try to say the thing to which I say I would cheerfully subscribe, the more reprehensible they become to me. And at all events, I am not objecting so much to what you said as to what I think you intended to say, although you skillfully, and, permit me to say, rather, trickily, avoided committing yourself either way. This, I think, is even more reprehensible. I have temporarily suspended the delivery of your paper."

There are some things that cannot be fairly charged against the war.

GERMAN BANKING REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany, via Amsterdam—The small Hildesheim Bank, with its capital of 12,000,000 marks, an institution closely connected with the Deutsche Bank, was the first of the German banking houses to publish its report for 1916. The net profit recorded, exclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous year, has risen from 1,167,021 to 1,398,862 marks, while it has been found possible to increase the dividends from 7½ to 8 per cent. The report shows, the Vorwärts notes, that it is mainly exchange, commission and broking business that has been responsible for the profit realized, and the Socialist organ is confident that the reports of the larger banking establishments will fully justify the conclusion that very large profits have been made during the past year from the handling of securities, for many of which there has been no market of late years.

RETURN OF LANE PICTURES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Memorials still continue to appear in the press on the subject of Sir Hugh Lane's modern French pictures, and the following letter urging the return of the pictures to Dublin has recently been addressed to the trustees of the National Gallery:

We, the undersigned, are convinced that it was the last wish of Sir Hugh Lane that the group of French pictures collected by him for the Dublin Municipal Gallery, and now in the possession of the National Gallery of London, should be returned to Dublin. As we recognize that the pictures are the legal property of the National Gallery, we believe that their return would be an act, not only of justice, but of generosity, and we would respectfully propose that the trustees apply to Parliament for the necessary powers. The signatories to this memorial have all contributed pictures to the Dublin Municipal Gallery, believing that their work would hang in a great representative collection of modern painting, and are convinced that the breaking of the collection—some of the pictures going to London and some remaining in Dublin—would lessen the value of the whole, to artist and to students alike.

Among the signatories are the names of Augustus E. John, Dermot O'Brien, P. Wilson Steer, D. Y. Cameron, William Orpen, John Lavery, George Clausen and William Nicholson.

DEPORTATIONS IN NORTH OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mrs. Fawcett, the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, has received from Madame de Witt Schlumberger, president of L'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, a narrative of the "terrible fate" visited upon the women and girls deported from Northern France by the Germans. Madame Schlumberger states that the atrocities of which she writes were perpetrated at Roubaix, Tourcoing and other places and that the facts have been registered with the object of demanding a legal inquiry after the war. She asks that women in every country, allied, enemy, or neutral, should raise their voices in protest. Madame Schlumberger's documents have been circulated to a number of women's societies, together with a resolution expressing in a faint way what all ordinary people must feel on such a subject. The resolution reads as follows: "The undermentioned women's societies desire to unite in a deep expression of horror and indignation at the atrocities described in the accompanying documents, and also in offering their profound sympathy to the whole French nation and other nations suffering from such barbarities. Signed, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, National Union of Women Workers, Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, Young Women's Christian Association, Men's League for Women's Suffrage, Hastings and St. Leonards Women's Suffrage Propaganda League, Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Friends League for Women's Suffrage, New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, Actresses Franchise League, Women's Tax Resistance League, Women's Freedom League, Catholic Women's

Suffrage Society, London Society for Women's Suffrage, Liberal Women's Suffrage Union, Irish Women's Suffrage Federation, Church League for Women's Suffrage, Women's Government Society.

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DEMAND MADE FOR REMOVAL OF SENATOR STONE

National Defense League Asks Substitution of a Man Who Stands for Most Aggressive Kind of American Patriotism

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand for the removal of Senator Stone from the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was made by the National Defense League today in the following telegram to Senator Martin of Virginia, new floor leader of the Senate:

"The honor of our Nation, as well as of our material salvation, demands the removal from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee of Senator Stone and substitution in his place of a man who stands without question for the most aggressive kind of American patriotism."

This message was signed by Joseph H. Cuff, chairman of the executive committee.

"Preparedness Measure"

Call for a National Movement to Oust Senator Stone

CLEVELAND, O.—Calling for a national movement to oust Senator Stone of Missouri as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, Cleveland newspapers today declared such a move is necessary as a "preparedness measure."

The Plain Dealer, referring to Senator Stone as "one of the Kaiser's dozen," says: "As long as this senator from Missouri retains the committee chairmanship, America's armor of defense against the aggressions of Germany will be materially weakened. In times like these it is highly important that the man at the head of this committee should be a senator single in devotion to his country, of staunch loyalty and unquestioned integrity. Stone has failed; he can no longer be trusted or respected. To leave him at the head of this committee would be like leaving the gate of the outer wall open to the enemy."

The Cleveland Press started the bombardment against Senator Stone with a stinging editorial yesterday in which he was referred to as "the Kaiser's friend." Pictures of the 12 "wild men" were run alongside that of Benedict Arnold.

Grant of Armory Refused

Grand Rapids Opposes Its Use for La Follette Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Grand Rapids City Council has voted against the request of a committee which sought free use of the armory for a peace meeting here to be addressed by Senator Robert La Follette.

"I'm not in favor of allowing the armory to be used for a peace meeting," said Alderman Richard Zett, and most of the other aldermen agreed to deny use of the armory gratis for the La Follette address.

The Wisconsin Senator's part in the filibuster is held to be responsible for the attitude of the Council, although no explanation was officially offered other than that coming from Alderman Zett.

O'Gorman Explains

Former New York Senator Denies Taking Part in Filibuster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Formal denial that he participated in the Senate filibuster to defeat the President's armed neutrality bill was issued here yesterday by former United States Senator O'Gorman, who said he used no more than five minutes of the Senate's time during the last three days of the session and never objected to a vote on the measure.

Mr. O'Gorman said he refused to sign the senatorial manifesto that a majority favored the bill because the Senate measure differed from that adopted by the House, which he thought should be supported in refusing to authorize the President to "employ other instrumentalities" in addition to arming ships. Mr. O'Gorman said he favored an amendment prohibiting munition-carrying ships from having convoy protection.

"I had no objection to such vessels being armed," his statement said. "My only objection was to the provision that might be construed so as to afford them the protection of a battleship. I at no time intended to vote against the Senate resolution, but desired to secure the amendment above referred to, and for that reason was unwilling to place myself on record a day before the close of the Senate session as approving the resolution pending in its then form."

"Little Short of Treason"

Florida Senators to Be Urged to Introduce Resolution

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Business men today decided to ask Florida members of the United States Senate, Senators Bryan and Fletcher, to introduce in that body the resolution they adopted last night, branding the action of senators in opposing the President's armed neutrality request as "little short of treason."

The resolution unqualifiedly indorses the President's stand for armed neutrality and for adoption of a change in Senate rules that will make

impossible talking a measure to death by a filibustering few. Clergymen of every creed and laymen of every political faith led the meeting.

Treason Defined

Washington Paper Prints Stone Picture With Quotations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Times today ran a half tone of Senator Stone in the body of an editorial headed "An Editorial That Needs No Heading." Just above Mr. Stone's picture was the following: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies or in giving them aid and comfort." (Article III, Section III, Constitution of the United States.)

Just below Mr. Stone's picture was printed: "Expert officials of the Navy Department have devised a scheme or program for placing on board the merchantships when they go out from our ports as a part of their equipment two or more small boats, submarine chasers, having unusual speed capacity. The plan is to have these boats, which shall be public boats, lowered to the surface on reaching a zone of danger. They are then to hover about the merchantships, scout for hostile craft and attack when seen." Senator Stone in his speech in the Senate on Saturday.

Strictures Opposed

Iowa House Refuses to Condemn Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
DES MOINES, Ia.—A resolution repudiating the action of United States Senators A. B. Cummins and W. S. Kenyon in blocking a vote upon the Armed Neutrality Bill was introduced in the Iowa House of Representatives, Tuesday, by Representative E. D. Rayburn of Poweshiek.

The resolution later was expunged from the records by unanimous viva voce vote. There was no debate.

Stone Called Traitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Senator William J. Stone was hard hit today in resolutions passed by several Democratic ward organizations last night. He was branded a "traitor" and asked to give an account of his action in not supporting the Armed Neutrality Bill. Each organization indorsed an editorial printed in the Post-Dispatch scoring the Senator for his non-support of the President at a critical time.

Oklahoma Legislature Acts

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Copies of resolutions adopted by both Houses of the Oklahoma Legislature, condemning the filibuster by 12 United States senators who defeated the armed neutrality measure, and commending Senator Owen for his proposal to establish a rule preventing filibusters, were today telegraphed to President Wilson and to Oklahoma representatives in Congress.

Colorado Votes a Rebuke

DENVER, Col.—A resolution condemning the 12 senators who blocked a vote on the Armed Neutrality Bill, previously passed by the House, was approved by the Senate of the Colorado Legislature late Tuesday.

Kentucky Condemns Senators

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky State Senate Tuesday passed a resolution condemning the action of United States senators who prevented a vote last week in the upper house of Congress on the Armed Neutrality Bill.

Tennessee House Acts

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee House has adopted a resolution similar to one adopted by the Senate, denouncing the filibuster in the National Senate which killed the Armed Neutrality Bill as "contemptible, and little short of treason." The resolution urges Congress to support President Wilson.

Kansas Resolve for Closure

TOPEKA, Kan.—A concurrent resolution, declaring reasonable the filibuster in the United States Senate, led by Senator La Follette and participated in by 11 other "willful men," against the neutrality bill, will be acted on by the Kansas Legislature today. It also demands that the parliamentary closure of debate be immediately adopted by the Senate, so that the filibuster "may never again be used to humiliate our national honor."

Church Indorses La Follette

MADISON, Wis.—Use of Madison's public schools for peace propaganda was denied by the school board today. No one had applied for permission to hold a peace meeting and the step was taken merely as precautionary. Action of Senator La Follette in opposing President Wilson's armed neutrality bill was indorsed today by St. Michael's Society of the Holy Redeemer Church.

By a parliamentary move, Senator George Skogmo, an ardent La Follette partisan, today prevented action on a resolution condemning Senator La Follette for his opposition to President Wilson's Armed Neutrality Bill, and forced it to a Senate committee, where he hopes to extract the sting from the resolution.

Objects to Stone's Retention

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Commenting on Senator Stone's attitude on the Armed Ship Bill, the Syracuse Journal says: "Continuing Stone in that post (chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee) might be generally construed as implied senatorial sanction of what he did."

Naval Laboratory Site

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Naval Advisory Board, filed a minority report with

Secretary of the Navy Daniels today favoring Sandy Hook as the site for the naval experimenting laboratory.

Indiana Students Pledge Aid

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Stirred to action by the sight of the corps of civil war veterans carrying a battle flag of '61 and by patriotic speeches severely censuring Senators Stone, La Follette and others who opposed the arming of merchant vessels, 3000 students and faculty of Indiana University adopted resolutions condemning the Senate clique and upholding President Wilson. Several hundred women students at the meeting pledged their aid "if the country needs them."

Nebraska Tables Resolution

LINCOLN, Neb.—With nine Democrats joining with nine Republicans, the Nebraska State Senate today, 18 to 13, tabled a resolution condemning United States Senator Norris of Nebraska for his part in the filibuster against President Wilson's armed neutrality bill. Five of those who voted to table the resolution are German-Americans. Senator Hitchcock, who led the President's fight, was scored by several speakers for "right-about-facing."

GERMAN IN CUBA UNDER ARREST ON SUSPICION

(Continued from page one)

the Frederick VIII, left to be done by Dr. Ernest S. E. Kuna, a German, and a Dr. Chandre Chakraborty, a Hindu, who were arrested here, also charged with being concerned in German plots. The police say the two men have confessed they were under orders and pay from von Igel.

The scheme was directed, there is every reason to believe, from Berlin, and a Chinaman, who was selected to assemble arms and ammunition to be used in the proposed rebellion, is now on his way to China, expecting to carry into effect his part of the plot.

The arrest of these two men, it is admitted by the Federal authorities, is only a beginning of a country-wide round up of aliens of various nationalities who have taken advantage of American neutrality to plot against the United States. There is a well grounded rumor that not only India, but Japan and China were to have been thrown into a state of rebellion and anarchy on the theory that trouble in those countries would be bound to react to the disadvantage of Great Britain and her allies.

Wolf von Igel, who was a member of Count von Bernstorff's Embassy staff, and who was indicted for being one of the principals in the plot hatched in New York to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada, again looms up in the late disclosures as one of the main reliances of the German conspiracy system in the United States.

The prisoners were taken to police headquarters where for five hours they were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the police officials. For more than three hours the little Hindu held out without admitting one damaging fact. Then he gave in and is said to have made several important admissions, among them of his trip last year to Berlin, and his own and Dr. Kuna's acquaintance with von Igel. The Hindu, the police say, admitted conferring with high German officials in Berlin and that when he returned to New York, von Igel turned over \$60,000 which was paid to him and the German doctor.

Commissioner Hitchcock fixed bail for each man in the sum of \$25,000, which the prisoners, following a plea that they were unable to retain counsel, promptly furnished. In a safety box in a downtown bank held in the name of Chakraborty the police found cash and securities to the value of \$30,000.

Papers and documents which were seized in the office of Wolf von Igel, German Embassy attaché, when he was arrested for alleged complicity in the Welland Canal bomb plot, will be turned over to the Federal Grand Jury which probably will start its inquiry into German activities tomorrow.

When the papers were seized von Igel said his office was a branch of the German Embassy and that the safe there had Embassy documents in it. Doubt was raised regarding the legality of using Embassy papers in a criminal case. Count von Bernstorff refused to identify the documents. They were not used, and von Igel was permitted to sail with Bernstorff, although under indictment for conspiracy.

The papers are supposed to identify "unofficial" plotters here, many of whom have been indicted with high German officials, and to reveal that the two groups of men worked hand in hand.

Spy Given Five Years

Minnesota National Guardsman Dishonored and Imprisoned

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Convicted of furnishing information to Germany, Paul L. Scharfenberg of St. Paul, a private in Company L, First Infantry Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, is now a prisoner in the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., sentenced to a term of five years. The sentence was inflicted by a court-martial of Regular Army officers at San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 15. The court-martial also ruled that Scharfenberg, a native of Germany, but a naturalized American citizen, should be dishonorably discharged from the guard.

News of Scharfenberg's treachery and its detection and punishment was brought to St. Paul by the officers of the returning First Infantry. Apparently the whole matter had been kept secret at San Antonio.

The letter which apparently was addressed to Scharfenberg's mother, was sent by the British to the United States

Government. It was turned over to the War Department and sent to Army headquarters at San Antonio.

According to Minnesota National Guard officers the letter referred to officers of the United States Army as "cobbler," predicted that President Wilson would "soon be out of the way," promised that "10,000,000 Germans in the United States" were ready to rise up against the Government in case of war with Germany, and said that the Government had 100,000 men on the border but that they wouldn't stand up if put against an efficient force.

Alleged Plotters Held

Kolb and Schwartz Are Charged With Conspiracy

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Fritz Kolb, German reservist, and Hans Schwartz, alleged German bomb plotters, were held without bail when arraigned this afternoon before Recorder Carsten. The technical charge against them was conspiracy and unlawful possession of explosives with intent. It is believed they intended to set time bombs in the Black Tom munitions terminal.

Assistant Prosecutor Vickers was present at today's hearing. Before the proceedings he had been closeted with the men and questioned them closely. Both admitted at the hearing that they had been in possession of bombs when arrested. Their cases will be given to the grand jury for action by State authorities.

Horn Appeal Dismissed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Werner Horn, the German reservist lieutenant, who dynamited the International Bridge near Vancuboro, Me., in 1915, yesterday lost his habeas corpus suit in the Supreme Court, in which he sought to avoid being tried at Boston for alleged transportation of explosives on a passenger train. The court said Horn's appeal was not authorized, and dismissed it.

AUTO LICENSE DIVISION FOR CITIES SOUGHT

Automobile propositions had the floor this forenoon at the hearing of the legislative committee on Roads and Bridges. Mayor Leslie K. Morse of Haverhill opened for his petition that half of the automobile license fees be paid to cities, instead of turning all the money into the State treasury. He enlarged upon the need of the cities and the rightfulness of allowing them this money. He was indorsed, he said, by the unanimous vote of the Mayors' Club, with one exception.

City Solicitor Ernest H. Vaughan of Worcester, Mayor Whiton of Quincy, Mayor Stacy of Springfield and Mayor Holmes of Worcester all favored the bill. It was opposed by Chairman William D. Scholer of the State Highway Commission, who said that the cities pay 80 per cent of the automobile fees anyway, and they would not get much if the bill passed. But the commission spends much money in the small towns on through automobile lines which are directly for the benefit of the cities and which the towns are unable to pay. It would interfere greatly with the program for building State highways if the bill were to pass. The cities get large sums from the automobiles by direct taxation, and that is as much as they ought to expect from that source.

The committee heard the usual automobile interests, by their usual counsel, in support of several bills which have been defeated in previous years for the establishment of safety zones for pedestrians in cities, saying that such regulation of pedestrian traffic is sure to come. They were opposed by James S. Devlin Jr. for the city of Boston, saying that this was an effort to turn over the streets to the automobilists as if they owned them as the railroads own their right of way.

REAL ESTATE MEN TO TALK ON FOOD COST

A mass meeting to discuss the high cost of living is being arranged by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. At a meeting of the executive committee yesterday it was voted to hold a meeting in Tremont Temple in the near future and to invite Governor McCall, Senator Lodge, and Senator Weeks to address the gathering. The Chamber of Commerce and other civic and commercial organizations will be invited to cooperate.

The executive committee went on record as favoring the spending of at least \$750,000 for street improvements in Boston this year and also approved Mayor Curley's plan to increase the wages of city employees from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day. The committee opposed an increase to \$3 a day unless the efficiency of the departments were increased by the employment of more capable men.

The Legislature will be asked to postpone action on laws establishing zones for fireproof and ratproof buildings in Boston until next year, so as to give the Chamber of Commerce and the city authorities time to work out a satisfactory bill.

The following new directors were elected: William H. Cowan, Augustus N. Hederstedt, Charles H. Innes, William S. McNary, Edward J. Dana, Charles A. Holt, John B. McKenna, George Fred Williams and Edward Peirce.

WRONG COMMITTEE NAMED

In a statement issued yesterday Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg of the Gas and Electric Light Commission said he had inadvertently credited the rejection of the commission's bill to limit the borrowing of money by corporations to the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature when it was the action of the House Rules Committee to which he objected.

DECISION UPON ENTRY RIGHTS IN HOMESTEADS

Secretary of Interior Makes Decision to Prevent Speculation in Soldiers' Estates

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An important administrative ruling, construing the law relating to soldiers' additional homestead rights, was made by the Secretary of the Interior on Feb. 15. Prior to 1872, while a qualified person had the right to enter 160 acres on a homestead, an entry of less than that acreage exhausted his right. Out of gratitude to the soldiers of the Civil War, Congress passed an act authorizing a soldier whose service had amounted to 90 days and who had been honorably discharged, etc., to make an additional entry of land such as when added to the quantity already entered by him (prior to June 22, 1874, when the Revised Statutes went into effect) would not exceed 160 acres. In other words, if he had already entered 80 acres, he had an additional right to enter another 80 acres. Until 1896, the Land Department construed this as meaning a wholly personal and unassignable right.

In 1896 the Supreme Court held that the beneficiary of this additional right need not personally enter the land, but might assign the right to another, if he did not elect to acquire more land, thus indirectly getting the personal benefit intended by Congress. After this decision, much confusion arose, and exceeding the requirements of the decision, the department admitted assignments not made by the soldier, the widow, or the guardian of the minor children, but by heirs of any of them, or by administrators.

The result was to create out of these wholly personal rights a sort of "scrip," which has been bought for a song and sold by speculators at immense profits. In its evolution, it has produced all sorts of unconscionable claims and has cost the Government thousands of acres of land, benefiting only persons whom Congress had never mentioned in this legislation. Dealers in these rights, when unable to find any heirs of a soldier, have even secured letters of administration on the estate of a soldier on the theory that the additional right was an asset of his estate by escheating, in the absence of heirs, to the State in which the soldier was domiciled at the time of his death. An 80-acre right would be purchased by the speculator in this manner for a trivial sum and would be sold by him for \$800 or more.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is directed that "no soldiers' additional right assigned by the heirs generally or by the administrator of the estate of a soldier, or his widow, or of his minor orphan children, or directly by such 'minor children' after they shall have reached majority, thus assigned after the date hereof, will be recognized as the valid basis of entry of public lands." But the Secretary says that he is mindful that many persons may have heretofore acquired such additional rights in good faith, on the strength of a practice that is not in harmony with his new ruling, and for that reason he directs that his ruling shall not be given any retroactive effect where the additional right was actually sold and the transaction was wholly completed and formally consummated by actual delivery of the written assignment prior to Feb. 15, 1917.

HOMESTEAD ACT BRINGS MANY TO COLORADO LANDS

DENVER, Col.—Filings were made on 1,767,233.79 acres of land in Colorado during January, under the 640-acre grazing homestead act, establishing an unprecedented record for acreage taken under any previous land grant, according to reports received by M. D. McEniry of the United States land office, says the Times.

The number of applicants, the report shows, was 4318. Pueblo heads the list for the greatest amount of acreage taken. In that office 1651 applicants applied for 746,934.45 acres of land. The Montrose office was next with an acreage of 184,665.89 petitioned for.

Mr. McEniry estimates that of the 4000 applicants and more, about 1000 were residents of other states who have come here to take up land and to settle permanently. In the Denver office, applicants daily throng the register's office. Most of the applications from this district have been made on land in Jackson, Grand and Larimer counties.


There are a little more than 12,000,000 acres of Government land in the State, of which about 7,000,000 are available for settlement under the Grazing Homestead Act recently signed by President Wilson. The act went into effect on Dec. 29, last.

EDUCATING THE ALIEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Education of the immigrant should give him such a knowledge of American history and institutions that he would want to become an American citizen and take his part in the national activities, said Philander R. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in addressing the graduates at the fourth annual commencement of the Kansas state night schools, according to the Times.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Dr. Karl Muck, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will attend some one of the rehearsals of the songs chosen by him for the Radcliffe College Choral Society, and if the performance is satisfactory will set a definite date for a concert at Symphony Hall to be given with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.



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SHIP LINES MAY BE HELD BY THE PACIFIC ROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision handed down Tuesday indicated that the Southern Pacific Company may retain possession of its steamship lines between New York and New Orleans and New York and Galveston if the company correct within 60 days certain objectionable practices at present in force.

Under the Panama Canal law, the railroad company would have to dispose of its steamers unless the commission found that railroad ownership did not tend to reduce competition by water, and that such ownership was in public interest. The commission finds that there is no tendency to reduce competition in this instance, but that there is active competition for transcontinental freight between the steamship lines and the railroad lines of the Southern Pacific.

The commission says: "The case will be held open for 60 days to give the petitioner opportunity to bring the service into full conformity with the provisions of the act." The chief practice referred to as objectionable is the method of billing from New York to Galveston and rebilling at Galveston to points west.

TEMPLE OF HONOR FOR 1920 IS URGED

Erection of a temple of honor in Boston on a modified plan of the Westminster Abbey was advocated as a fitting commemoration of the tercentenary in 1920 of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, by former Mayor James E. Baxter of Portland, Me., in an address before the General Electric Association at the Boston City Club last night. The proposal of the building was seconded by Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard.

Mr. Baxter, who is now president of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, preceded the proposal of a temple of honor with an illustrated lecture on Westminster Abbey. He said that it would be impractical to adopt a plan similar to that of Westminster Abbey, but "we should be

able to produce one more in keeping with New England ideals and more capable of serving the purposes of a people whose test of merit is achievement."

Louis K. Liggett, a member of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, advocated a world's fair in Boston in 1920 to cost about \$17,500,000. He said that a cultural exposition would appeal to comparatively few people and further that such an exposition would not be profitable.

NEW YORK BARGE CANAL TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Daily service on the new barge canal will begin in May. A fleet of eight steamers and 29 consortships will ply between Buffalo and Albany, operated by a Syracuse company which was recently incorporated with a capital of \$25,500.

Another fleet of 22 barges and scores of remodeled Erie Canal boats will be ready to carry freight as soon as the canal is open. The fleets will maintain regular schedules, making calls at Rochester, Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Fonda, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Troy and Albany.

Freight rates will be about two-thirds the railroad freight charges. The rest of this year only package freight will be carried, but with the development of barge canal craft it is expected that all classes of freight will be received next year.

SOUTHERN TRADE URGED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At the Tulane College of Commerce and Business Administration in the rooms of the Association of Commerce recently Edwin E. Judd, United States Government agent, and Mascos Garcia Huidobro, consul of Chile, read papers on "The Development of New Orleans Trade With the West Coast of South America," says the Times-Picayune. Mr. Judd called attention to the fact that during the last fiscal year the United States exported to Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru merchandise to the value of \$39,000,000, of which only \$1,686,000 passed through the port of New Orleans. He argued that this condition gave rise to the belief that this port is overlooking an important market, considering her natural advantages with relation to these countries.

The New Sports Hats Great Variety :: \$1.98 to \$13.50

AN EVER-CHANGING SHOW of styles, smartly attuned to the sports of the season, and matching perfectly to the new suits and sports attire generally.

Snail, large and medium shapes, turbans, sailors, soft Hats and banded mushrooms, of all the new straws, of Angora braids, of narrow and wide ribbons—in short all the newest materials. That they show the new colors and the newest ideas of trimming goes without saying.

Many are embroidered in narrow ribbons or in lazy-daisy stitch directly upon the Hat. Some have Chinese bandings and ribbons. Others have simulated wings and birds, flat styles, the new flower ideas, etc.

Good Hats for so little as \$1.98 to \$3.98. A fine assortment at \$4.50 to \$12.50. Quite exclusive models from \$7.50 to \$13.50.

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JUVENILE COURT EXTENSION FOR BOSTON IS URGED

Director of Norfolk House Centre Is Strong Advocate of Present Movement to Take the Work Into Outlying Districts

The present movement to extend the jurisdiction of the Boston Juvenile Court has a strong advocate in Roy Cushman, director of Norfolk House Center and formerly probation officer in the court.

"To extend the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court," said Mr. Cushman in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "seems to me a very sensible and logical thing, especially in view of the modern idea of giving into the hands of an expert the handling of a specific problem that is difficult to see how anyone could doubt the wisdom of it. In this instance it would mean putting into the care of a single court the power of dealing with those highly specialized cases which require a particular kind of treatment, a great deal of time and consideration, and a thorough knowledge of the resources which the community offers for the care of all the different types of children, normal and abnormal, which come before a children's court."

"And saying this," Mr. Cushman hastened to explain, "does not reflect in any way upon any of the courts in the outlying districts where juvenile cases are now tried. It simply means that we recognize that there is a better way of dealing with juvenile offenders than by sending them to the municipal and district courts where the great bulk of business is with adults, and where the judges are not giving their entire time to the juvenile problem, as is the case with the judge of the Central Court."

Asked how he would reply to the argument of those who maintain that it would not be feasible to require children living at a distance to come to Boston to be tried, Mr. Cushman said: "The paramount consideration is the kind of treatment the child is going to get. Travel is a minor consideration. Many children have to ride under the present system, and it will only be a question of their riding farther. The argument that the journey would be too long, which really is no argument at all, is far outweighed by the fact that the proposed change would give youthful offenders the privilege of being tried in a court which sits every day. And right here let me say that the provision for a daily session was one of the great steps forward made at the time of the Juvenile Court's organization in 1906."

Asked how he regarded the unfavorable opinion which some policemen are said to have for the probation system and the Juvenile Court, Mr. Cushman said: "I do not believe such an opinion is justified if the problem is considered in the large, and not purely as it may chance to seem to work out in some particular case which comes under an officer's notice. Still I know that officers are more and more coming to realize the rightness of the Juvenile Court method of carefully inquiring into each case before passing judgment. The more the officers get in touch with the court the more they recognize its value. I myself always found the police very ready to cooperate. Some officers help a great deal in keeping oversight of children in probation and a few are real probation officers themselves in the friendly interest they take in the children on their routes."

In answer to the question whether there is any foundation for the opinion sometimes voiced that the Juvenile Court is too lenient, Mr. Cushman said that a careful examination of the facts would show that that complaint is not well founded. "But after all, the question in any particular case is, has the court done what it should have done, after taking into consideration the child's home and school environment and other matters of which people in general know little or nothing at all? The primary consideration is the child, and not the community, although, of course, the community must be protected and sometimes the court finds it necessary to do something that is not the best for the child for the sake of the community."

"I have no desire to urge soft methods in dealing with hoodlums, nor does the Delinquency Law of 1906 compel such methods. That law was simply the expression of a great popular demand for the humanizing of the old criminal law as it affected children. It recognizes the need of punishment in some cases and takes from the court none of its former powers in this particular, and at the same time it gives the court much wider latitude in its operation to the end of reaching children before they actually become delinquent."

MAHOO GETS ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George R. Cooksey was sworn in yesterday as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, a position revived in the Treasury Department after having been unoccupied more than a century. A salary of \$5000 a year for the position was provided by the last Congress. Mr. Cooksey has been private secretary to Secretary McAdoo, and previous to that was a member of the Washington staff of the Associated Press.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Cabinet, headed by Enrique de la Riva Arguero, president of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. The cabinet was formed in August, 1915.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Leslie Patrick Abercrombie, M. A., A. R. I. B. A., professor of civic design at the University of Liverpool, was the winner of the prize awarded for the best designs in connection with Lord Aberdeen's scheme for the replanning of Dublin. He is a real enthusiast in his work, and possesses a very complete mastery of his subject. Professor Abercrombie was educated at Uppingham, England, and at Lucerne in Switzerland. He devoted himself to the study of architecture, and after serving as assistant in several architects' offices he was appointed to the staff of the School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool, where he lectured on the subject of medieval architecture. Being appointed in 1910 to the Research and Traveling Fellowship in Civic Design, he visited Paris, Rome, Vienna, Brussels, and Berlin, and made studies of the development of each town. Professor Abercrombie is a lover of music and a collector of early nineteenth century black lacquer furniture. He is the editor of the Town Planning Review, and has published many studies and articles on his own special subject.

James E. Ferguson, Governor of Texas, whose alleged illegal acts have been ordered investigated by a vote of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, has had a varied career as a laborer, teamster, minor farmer and renter of lands. To this he has added study and practice of the law, and banking; thus may be said to have had a representative experience. At any rate, his unheralded candidacy for the governorship in 1914 startled the politicians and builders of the "machine," but it seemed to please the people, for he was nominated in the primaries and elected. He is prominent in the secret orders and derives considerable of his political strength from this fact.

Thomas Staples Martin, who is to be the floor leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States, is a Virginian, who entered the Senate in 1895, and has steadily gained in prestige as he has been intrusted with responsibility. Like so many of his associates in public life from the Old Dominion, he studied at the Virginia Military Institute and at the University of Virginia; but his academic career was broken in upon by the war, and he went into the Confederate service and made a creditable record. He came to the Senate without any previous official experience, and has learned his lesson in the duties of the post, especially since the Democratic Party came back to power.

Harry S. New, who takes his seat in the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States as Junior Senator from Indiana, is a leading Republican politician, whose affiliations are with the conservative or stand-pat wing of the party. He has served as a representative of the party in important State and national conventions, and at one time was chairman of the national committee. Formerly his vocation was that of newspaper publisher, but he has since become an executive of a prosperous business. He has a Spanish War record that he takes pleasure in contemplating. His only prior experience in formal making of laws was when in the State Senate from 1896 to 1900.

Robert L. Owen, who is leading the movement in the United States Senate to give a majority the right to have its way in shaping national legislation after reasonable debate, is Oklahoma's senior Senator. He has been prominent since he entered the upper chamber of Congress for his intelligent interest in financial legislation and for his radical attitude of opposition to traditional traditions both of the National Legislature and the National judiciary. Thus at the present time he is standing sponsor for an effort to reopen the controversy in which John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson were the chief protagonists, namely, as to the primacy of the Supreme Court over Congress in shaping Federal law. Senator Owen is a Washington and Lee University graduate, Virginia having been his birthplace and his residence until he trekked to the Indian Territory and first found employment as a teacher in one of the schools provided for the Cherokee Indians. Later he studied law, became the trusted adviser of the Indians, served as the Government's agent among them for four years, and later went to Washington to carry to success litigation long pending against the Government and brought by three of the Five Civilized Tribes. He won the suit, and with it a large fortune for himself. When the Territory became the State of Oklahoma he was prominent in shaping its organic law, and helped to make it one of the most radical constitutions of all the states.

LIQUOR FINE OF \$900 PAID ON SPOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Judge G. H. Howard set a new high record for fines imposed in the Chattahoochee Circuit when he fined a prisoner \$900 and court costs, or a total of about \$1000, following a plea of guilty entered by the defendant to the charge of violating the State Prohibition Law. The fine was paid in cash on the spot.

CONNECTICUT RIVER OPENING

HARTFORD, Conn.—Announcement is made by the Hartford & New York Transportation Company that Connecticut River navigation would be resumed next Monday, with the departure of the steamer Middletown from New York for Hartford.

NAVAL CANDIDATES QUALIFY

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—It was announced at the Naval Academy Tuesday that 101 candidates for admission as midshipmen qualified in the mental tests out of 300 candidates.

AUTOMOBILE BODIES ARE OF VARIED STYLES

Should Be No Difficulty in Correctly Naming the Numerous Types Providing the Following Rules Are Used

When there were but two styles of automobile bodies there was no trouble in using the right name to describe them. If the car was not a two-passenger roadster it was a five or seven-passenger touring car.

Nowadays, however, there are many more really typical shapes and styles, each serving a distinct purpose. A wider vocabulary is needed and has been adequately supplied by the naming committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Some of these names have been chosen from former usage and represent no new innovations, but are given in an attempt to help the language express to all alike the thing meant when a given word is used.

In general, automobile bodies fall into four groups, which may be classed as follows: (1) Roadsters and coupes, (2) sedans, (3) touring cars and (4) limousines. The roadsters seat two or three on one seat, but may have additional seats on the running board or a rear deck seat. While the deck seat is usually folded into the deck and holds but one, it may be wide enough for two. The "Clover Leaf" is simply a modification which carries four, whose rear seats are reached through an aisle between the front seats or else by lifting up the front seat. It has no doors except the two front doors.

When such a car carries a solid or standing top it becomes a coupe. If small and not very roomy and with a folding top, it is properly called a coupelet. Its doors are supposed to extend to the top and windows rather than curtains are used. The coupe may carry a fourth seat facing rearward. The coupe may be converted into a roadster by taking off the upper portion of the body and when so constructed is rightly called a convertible coupe.

Next in size comes the sedan, which seats four. One with permanent top but not having provision for removing or lowering the sides from the windshield to rear is called an open sedan. The touring body is marked by the large, roomy body seating four or more, with doors to both front and rear. It may have an aisle between the front seats and if so is called the "aisleway type." If its sides are semi-stationary or of glass, it becomes a convertible, and is closely related to the limousine, which has similar sides, but a permanent top instead of a folding one.

The limousine proper carries the driver in front of a partition, but under a roof, while there is no such partition in the open limousine. If the driver is entirely inclosed the body is called a Berlina, but if entirely open, not even having a roof, it is a brougham. If the rear part of the top folds back while the front part remains stationary, it is a landaulet.

ONLY FIFTEEN LICENSE TOWNS NOW IN VERMONT

Election Returns Show Decrease for Sale of Liquor From 22 to 15 Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BURLINGTON, Vt.—Returns from the different town elections throughout the State today indicated that the number of wet towns in the State has shrunk from 22 to 15, about the smallest number of wet places since the local option law went into effect.

The gain for prohibition is not so great as it at first seems, however, for in those towns which changed from wet to dry, many had no licenses granted last year and the larger towns and cities that were wet remain in that column, most of them by increased majorities.

The places known to be wet this year are Burlington, Barre, Bennington, Castleton, Colchester, Fairhaven, Jay, Newark, Rutland City, St. Albans City, Shelburne, Shoreham, Somerset, Vergennes and West Rutland, practically all of which are on the west side of the mountains.

The towns to change from wet to dry are Swanton, Middlesex, Pownall, Mount Tabor and Searsburgh. No licenses were granted in the last four years ago.

Montpelier, which has been dry for two years, missed changing to the wet column by a narrow margin; in fact, the significance of the election seems to be that license is stronger in the larger places and growing less popular in the smaller towns.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A. MANAGERS

Officers of the board of managers of the Boston Y. W. C. A. were elected yesterday as follows: Mrs. W. Chamberlain Lyford, president; Mrs. Isabelle B. Pratt, Mrs. Edward C. Mills, Mrs. John Bryant, Mrs. Charles S. Butler, vice-president; Miss Christel W. Wilkins, recording and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Augustine B. Conant, treasurer, and Mrs. James O. Posse, assistant treasurer.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Robert A. Woods gave the third in his series of lectures on economics before the Business Women's Club last evening. Miss Sarah M. Wheeler presided. Mr. Woods spoke on "National Productive Power."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Challenge to Apple Growers

SPOKANE CHRONICLE—The British embargo on apples, announced recently by Premier Lloyd George, is a challenge to the growers of the Pacific Northwest. Several hundred carloads of apples have been sold annually out of the Northwest in England. With the fruit in New York City or Philadelphia and the domestic market crowded, the English trade has afforded a convenient outlet for the surplus. But next fall that will be shut, it is indicated. The growers and shippers will lose heavily by the closing of this market if they fail to lay plans at once to develop new outlets for the surplus fruit. Naturally South America is recommended as a proper field. It has been worked only slightly by the fruit shippers of the Pacific Northwest. Their apple is better known in the Philippines. First it will be necessary to learn what the new trade will demand. After one or two seasons of export trade to England it was found that the small apple was wanted. South America may want big ones, it may want them bright red or may want them yellow. The present standard box may be found unsuitable for the South American trade. The growers and shippers must adapt themselves to the conditions demanded by the new markets. The British embargo can be converted into a blessing if it forces the Northwest apple industry to open doors that now are closed.

'United States' Economic System

NEW ORLEANS ITEM—It is generally known the weak point in our economic system is the distribution of products of our farm, mine and factory, and this weakness is the largest contributing factor to unwarranted high prices of all commodities, speculation in foodstuffs and the general waste and inefficiency which makes this country notorious the world around. Yet, so far, there has been very little effort on the part of authorities to grapple with the problem. Whenever a member of Congress or a Legislature, more ambitious or more constructive than the others, does propose something definite in the way of public regulation, he is immediately set upon by a horde of interests, who see in such regulation a menace to their profits. Now the problem demands attention. The entire system of distribution must be renovated, simplified and regulated. It is top-heavy, cumbersome and extremely burdensome. It has become the tool of manipulators and gamblers. The recurrence of bread lines and food riots in a democracy of unlimited resources and unparalleled wealth, capable of feeding not only itself but the world, is a challenge not only of high prices and poor distribution, but of the very form of government itself. Such a challenge cannot be ignored.

Progress in United States South

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE—Gratifying progress in educational directions is being made in the South. The report of President E. K. Graham of the University of North Carolina shows a remarkable increase in the attendance at the summer schools for teachers held by that institution. Starting with only 36 registered in 1907, the number reached 225 in 1911, 500 in 1913, 731 in 1915, and 1050 in 1916. The interest shown by teachers in the cause of education is not the only indication of an educational awakening in North Carolina. Governor Craig announced a short time ago that the log schoolhouse had almost entirely disappeared from the State, and had been replaced by a more modern type of building. It is not generally known, probably, that the first summer school connected with any college or university in this country, at least according to claims made by North Carolina educators, was established in 1877 in that State. The first appropriation was \$200, and the school was held in eight or ten years with an average attendance of about 300 students. It was given up, unfortunately, in order that the appropriation might be divided among the counties, and an excellent opportunity was lost of establishing a summer school that would be an educational center for the entire South.

CONFUSION IN COAL ORDERS IN UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A clearing house for coal orders is the next thing needed in the coal shortage situation, according to local dealers, who report that consumers out of coal, or whose supply is low, have orders with nearly all the companies. Duplicate deliveries and confusion have resulted until the distributors have made almost unanimous complaint, says the Deseret News.

On account of the many persons who have placed orders with several different companies, the distributors are at a loss to know in each instance whether or not more than one of them is sending coal to a single address. This duplication has happened frequently, and except where other customers live in the immediate neighborhood loss of time and energy has resulted. In some instances the delivery men have had to haul their loads back over long routes. The dealers have begun a campaign to prevent recurrence of such experiences, by ascertaining more definitely the condition of the coal bins to which the orders are being sent.

CAMBRIDGE BUDGET LARGER

The Cambridge budget was sent to the Cambridge City Council by Mayor Rockwood yesterday. It totals \$3,078,632.81, an increase of \$122,471.06 over that of 1916. For the Water Department, which is grouped separately, he recommends the appropriation of \$299,999.58, which is \$37,657.12 less than last year. The total budget, including the Water Department is \$3,378,632.42.

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HALF MILLION IS PLANNED FOR ARKANSAS ROAD

State Legislature Appropriates Sum Equal to That Received From Federal Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The enactment by the Arkansas Legislature of a law appropriating approximately \$500,000 for highway construction to meet an equal amount from the Government under the Shackleford act, marked a new step in the State's good roads progress. The appropriation was made for the three-year period without the levying of an additional tax by diverting all of the automobile license tax to the State highway fund instead of allowing half to go to the county road funds.

In connection with this bill, another permitting the use of State convicts on State roads under joint supervision of the Penitentiary Commission and the State Highway Commission, was passed. Officials of the State Highway Department estimate that these laws, in connection with the Alexander Road Improvement District Act of 1915, will mean the building of at least 2000 miles of State highways in the next three years.

The bill takes advantage of the total Federal appropriation allowed for Arkansas. It appropriates \$82,000 for 1916, \$164,000 for 1917 and \$246,000 for 1918 out of the State highway fund to meet equal appropriations from the Federal fund. The total expenditure during the next two years from this source will be approximately \$1,000,000.

DUTCH LITERATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from LONDON, England.—The Consul-General of the Netherlands, Mr. H. S. J. Maas, recently took the chair at the first of three lectures which Mr. J. E. A. Reyneke Van Stawe is giving at University College on "Dutch Literature and Language." The lecture, which constituted a survey of the subject down to the end of the Seventeenth Century, was necessarily compressed, and the earlier literary schools could be dealt with but briefly. The household of Roemer Vischer; the Amsterdam dramatist, Brederode; Hooft, to whose circle, the "Muiderskring" belonged; Huygens and Cats; and Vondel, together with the parallels between his "Lucifer" and Milton's "Paradise Lost," received more detailed mention, and their work was illustrated by readings from translations by Mr. Edmund Gosse and others.

The second lecture will bring the survey of Dutch literature down to

the present day, through the decline of the Eighteenth and the revivals of the Nineteenth Century; while the third will deal with the language of Flemish and Cape Dutch, while touching incidentally on their respective positions.

NEW MEXICO LOSES COAL LAND TITLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New Mexico, by a Supreme Court decision, Tuesday lost litigation in which it disputed the Government's title to valuable coal lands in the Gallup, N. M., field. Under a Federal school land grant of 1898, the State was given public lands, but the Government contended that exception was implied of coal and other mineral lands.

PROHIBITION TO BE TOPIC

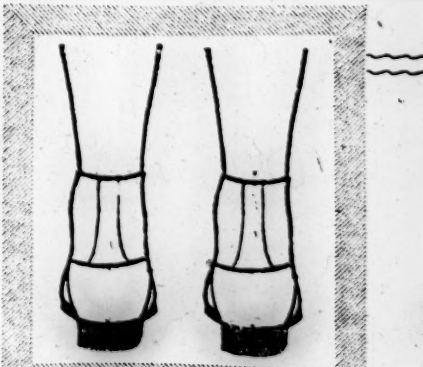
National prohibition will be the topic at the Ford Hall town meeting tomorrow evening. The question will be debated by Robert A. Woods, formerly of the Boston Licensing Board, and S. P. Levenberg, a local labor leader. Mr. Woods will argue for national prohibition and Mr. Levenberg against it. The Rev. Harold Marshall of Melrose will preside and three-minute speeches from the floor will be allowed.

ALL POSTMASTERS PUT INTO CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson is to issue an executive order effective April 1 by which all postmasterships in the United States will be placed under Civil Service. The order will apply to first, second and third class offices, the fourth class postmasters already being in the classified service. This will take away the last element of political patronage in the post offices of the Nation. An attempt to pass a law to cover the ground contemplated in the forthcoming executive order was made by Senator Poindexter of Washington, but it was defeated in the House under the opposition of Majority Leader Kitchen and others.

INSURANCE TAX EXEMPTION

The Massachusetts Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday to the effect that the proceeds of life insurance policies, in which the beneficiaries named are the wives of the insured, are not subject to a legacy tax. The question arose in three cases in the lower court in which abatement of succession taxes paid under protest on insurance policies was sought.



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IN THE LIBRARIES

Three hundred librarians attended the joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City last week. The program included an address by Edwin W. Pahlow, head of the history department of the Lawrenceville School, on "The Library and the University Extension Movement," and one by Dr. Otto Kinkel, head of the New York Public Library on "The Library, Its Attitude and Influence in Music." Different methods of bringing the library to the attention of workingmen were discussed, including putting notices into pay envelopes, posting notices on factory bulletin boards, and the leasing of book lists of special interest to workers in the various industries.

An interesting account of club work with boys and girls is given in the thirty-first annual report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. The boys' club has members ranging in age from 8 to 15 and meets Saturday morning for one hour. One half the time is devoted to history and biography and the rest of the hour to the reading of an entertaining book. The girls' club is conducted along the same lines and meets Saturday afternoon; the members prefer it to going to the "movies," formerly their regular Saturday afternoon amusement.

Garner, Ia., has one of the oldest libraries in the State, the Library Association having been organized by the women in 1873 and the library opened even before the town had a church. The association carried on the library until 1911. Now the town has a Carnegie building which is supported by taxation.

The West Toronto Library recently opened a charming children's room with a reception attended by several hundred mothers. The room is furnished with low book shelves, long tables with low benches of oak, and has at one end a large old-fashioned New England fireplace with red-tiled hearth, square mantel and brass candlesticks. A steel engraving of Florence Nightingale is to hang over the mantel.

An item in the twenty-fifth annual report of the Seattle Public Library, which other libraries might find it useful to post, is as follows: "A card catalogue is to many people a fearful and wonderful thing. They can use a dictionary, a telephone book, or a city directory, but stand helpless before a case full of little oak trays, each tray filled with little white cards. It is not difficult, however, to use a card catalogue if you will remember two things: The trays are arranged in order like the pages in a telephone book and the cards of entries in the tray are also arranged alphabetically like the entries on a page of the telephone book."

Armour, S. D., is said to have one of the best arranged and most artistic small library buildings in the State, and it is recommended that other libraries, thinking of building, look into the Armour plans. Generous gifts from citizens have made the rooms attractive, and a bulletin board and hat racks have been furnished by the manual training department of the school.

According to the figures given in the fifth biennial report of the North Dakota Public Library Commission that State has 7 public libraries, 17 college and institutional libraries, one lodge library and one owned by a private corporation. This is a total of 86, an increase of 33 in two years. This total does not include some small libraries which have not yet come to the knowledge of the commission. Many libraries in the State have been started by club women and maintained by their effort until such time as public approval secured a tax for their support. As far as the commission has been able to learn there are in North Dakota 43 libraries which have been established by club women.

Harrison W. Craver, vice-president of the American Library Association, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, to become head of the library of the United Engineering Society in New York. He will begin his new duties April 1.

Library anniversaries are regularly observed each year in Macon, Mo., with requests to those interested for at least one good book for the library. As a result the collection has grown in a few years from about 100 volumes to about 3000. Many of the books have been contributed by those who were once pupils of the librarian in the days when the librarian was a school teacher.

In an article which answers the question as to what college and school librarians are doing to encourage reading outside of required work the Wisconsin Library Bulletin prints the following from Miss Margaret Reynolds, librarian at Milwaukee Downer College:

"We have a good many prominent people visit us. Among these there frequently are authors. A special shelf among the reserve shelves is used to show the works of these lecturers. Whenever possible we have the visiting author autograph some book he has written. We try to post a picture of the speaker and something about him so that if he is a little-known person the student may have working before she hears him speak. Again some lecturer mentions a poem or book which we place where all may see it."

"We emphasize the pleasure to be derived from the older and better novels. At present some attractive colored postals of Ramona's haunts are making that book popular. The better known volumes in our large print edition of Thackeray are rarely

to be found on the shelves, so now we have purchased a large print edition of Dickens.

"When we are present at meals in the various dormitories or at spreads in the club rooms we try to rather casually introduce into the conversation some unusual incident taken from a good biography or a rather startling phrase from an essay. We do the same thing when we are asked to speak at the various meetings, for it makes the thinking student curious to read the book."

Under the caption, "Money for New Books by Selling Old Books," the Vermont Library Bulletin has this to say: "Magazine and book paper is now selling for 50 cents a hundred pounds. Now is the time to make money for new books by picking out the old books that have never left your library shelves since they were placed there and the books that are falling to pieces because they have been used so many times, tearing off their covers, and selling them to rag men or collecting enough for a freight-car full or half full."

NOTES ON POLITICS

Suffrage for women in Ohio means the right to vote for presidential electors. In addition to the school suffrage heretofore enjoyed by Ohio women, the new bill adds the words "and presidential electors" to the old bill for school suffrage for women. The great gain through the Ohio victory lies in the number of new electoral votes secured for women.

One of the most interesting political developments in China is the change which has come over the presidency since the advent of Li Yuan Hung to the office. Yuan Shi-kai was, of course, practically a prisoner in the Forbidden City during most of his term of office, and, on the few occasions of his excursions abroad, the streets were wont to be cleared beforehand. Li Yuan Hung, however, moves about freely. Only quite recently, he journeyed back and forth, in a single day, like any ordinary western ruler, from Peking to Paoing-fu, the old capital of China, where he went without ceremony through the streets and inspected the military academy.

To Mrs. Grace Stratton-Alley, representative of Salt Lake City, belongs the distinction of being the first woman to ever preside over the deliberations of the Utah Legislature. Dr. Stratton-Alley was escorted to the speaker's platform and Speaker Tolton relinquished the gavel for half an hour to her. Representative Rust acted as protective escort to the temporary officer of the house, accompanying her to the speaker's dais and sitting by her side as counselor, guide and friend during her brief wielding of the parliamentary scepter. The legislators bowed and bobbed, and smiled graciously and were gentle, but for the life of them they could not say anything else when first rising from their seats than "Mr. Speaker."

The political situation in Russia gains daily in interest and significance. The party of progress in both the Duma and the Council of the Empire has definitely joined issue with the party of reaction; whilst in the Council of the Empire, the curious situation has arisen in which both Right and Left are allied against the reactionary tendencies of the President of the Council, M. Steeghlovoff. It is quite evident that the progressive elements are conscious of a great reserve of strength, and if the Duma can avoid adjournment or dissolution, important developments may be expected in the near future.

Nomination of Congressman Thomas G. Patten by President Wilson to be postmaster of New York City, succeeding Edward M. Morgan, was received with enthusiasm in Democratic circles. Though not put forward as an organization candidate, Mr. Patten has been an organization man for years, and his nomination is particularly acceptable to Tammany. Joseph Johnson, who was Senator O'Gorman's choice for the place, points out that the nomination of Mr. Patten "refutes the intimation that the President kept Mr. Morgan in office for reasons of political expediency, and is a complete answer to those who, in the campaign, urged him against turning the place over to Tammany Hall." It had been supposed for a long time that the investigation of the New York Post Office carried on by representatives of the department in Washington, was preliminary to the dismissal of Mr. Morgan. The inspector in charge denied that there was anything out of the ordinary in the investigation, but it is considered significant that Postmaster-General Burleson has said that the interests of the postal service required a change in the postmastership. Mr. Morgan sees in the Burleson statement an implication that the Post Office has not been conducted efficiently under his supervision, and he resents this strongly.

According to the latest information from Athens it is clear that the Rome conference has been followed by a marked stiffening on the part of the Entente representatives at the Greek capital. There is an obvious determination that what is done one day shall not be undone the next, a tendency which has always marked Greek politics. This was proved by the vigor of the inquiry into the discrepancies between the paper strength of Greek regiments and the numbers transported to the Peloponnese. Inquiries are moreover to be made on another point, namely, whether the announcement that all the imprisoned Venizelists had been released really only referred to those in prison when the order was given, and that, prior to this, a number had been executed. Still another allegation is that while the Venizelists have been released, as per the Royal Government's promise, others have been

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arrested. Perhaps it may prove that these are merely rumors which are the unfortunate results of the suspicions and mistrust that divide Venizelists and Royalists in Greece.

New York State Republican legislators have made the State constabulary bill, providing four troops in a constabulary modeled after that in Pennsylvania, a party measure, and it is said that this insures its passage. The labor unions oppose the bill, for they say that although the one purpose of the constabulary may be to police rural districts, its real purpose is directed against strike troubles.

Governor Theo. G. Bilbo of Mississippi, who has gone on record as in favor of calling an extra session of the Legislature to pass a prohibition law similar to that of West Virginia, that his State may enjoy the full fruits of the Webb-Kenyon decision in the Supreme Court, wants assurances from members of the Legislature that they will vote for such a law should an extra session be called. In telegrams to the legislators, the Governor asks: "If I should call a special session of the Legislature, will you vote for absolute prohibition?" Upon the replies to this wire, it is believed, hangs the chance of an extra session being called at this time.

A bill calling for a constitutional convention is now in the Arkansas Legislature and has the backing of Governor Brough and many of the State leaders. The Governor has pledged himself that in the event the constitutional convention is authorized he will throw whatever personal and political influence he may have to the incorporation in the new constitution of an equal suffrage amendment. The author of a proposed constitutional amendment for equal suffrage recently introduced into the Legislature has withdrawn his measure because it is too late for its submission to the next general election and he will work now for a constitutional convention in the hope that, if it is authorized a suffrage plank will be inserted in the new Constitution.

CITY PLANNING
AS COMPULSORY
FOR ALL CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—One of the urgent needs of Atlanta is a city planning commission, and this fact was brought home to Atlantans recently by John Lawrence Mauran of St. Louis, Mo., president of the American Institute of Architects, who addressed the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Builders Exchanges. In a talk with newspaper men, Mr. Mauran said: "A few weeks hence I am to take before the United States Congress a bill to make it compulsory upon every American city to have a city planning commission. It is the only sane and commercially economic way in which to handle a city's growth and problems. Marseilles, France, has just recently, despite the war, torn down six blocks in order to put up more modern and handsome buildings, that her city may be attractive enough to compete with other European cities after the war terminates.

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It is a commercial and economic consideration with the city planning commission.

"England has just passed a law making it obligatory that every English city and town have a town planning commission.

"The city planning commission idea has long ago demonstrated its practical value to cities. Harrisburg, Pa., has secured wonderful results from it, as well as other American cities. It can no longer be called an idle dream of the 'city beautiful.' It is only beautiful in that it makes a city practical and more attractive to live in. And this is the great problem for all cities to study—that of making their cities more attractive for the people who live therein.

GOV. BROUGH
SPECIFIES SOME
NEEDED REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas State Legislature has passed the much-debated bill calling a constitutional convention to meet in Little Rock in November, 1917, following the delivery of a message from Governor Brough in which the State's chief executive outlined some of the more important changes desired in Arkansas' organic law.

In his message to the General Assembly, Governor Brough advocates a reasonable limitation on local legislation where general laws suffice; the necessity to remove the ironclad provisions of the old constitution with reference to taxes, and provide for internal improvements; such vital and needed reforms as graduated land tax, woman's suffrage and the payment of our able-bodied representatives in the Legislature adequate salaries to enable them to stay longer than 60 days, if public business demands; the proposition of making the terms of our State officers four years, and providing for ineligibility to succeed themselves; adequate provision for internal improvements for counties and cities; the necessity of classifying property for as-

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assessment and taxation as between realty, tangible personality and intangible personality; the repeal of the rule of uniformity of taxation which has been discarded by practically every State in the Union; conferring upon 70 per cent of our people who live in the country the right to organize improvement districts, which they are now unable to do, although their city cousins have this right; the right to tax personality for improvement districts as well as realty.

OHIO PENITENTIARY
SCHOOLS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Warden P. E. Thomas of the Ohio penitentiary, whose policy of regenerating men is to permit them to "find themselves" while imprisoned, has instituted another reform. On petition of the staff of the prison paper and other inmates interested in journalism, the warden has agreed to start a class in journalism.

Prof. C. H. Getz of the Ohio State University college of journalism has volunteered to instruct the men once a week. Reporters on Columbus newspapers have also agreed to lecture, while university journalism students will loan their textbooks. The warden recently acquiesced in the prisoners' request for a night school in commercial subjects.

NEW ORLEANS SAVES MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—City officials estimate that the enforcement of the Sunday saloon closing law here for the past two Sundays has kept \$200,000 in the pockets of the people of the city.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO MATCHES IN
BILLIARD PLAY
ARE SCHEDULED

T. H. Clarkson Meets E. L. Millburn and Ledyard Blake
Contests Edward Rein at B. A. A. in Title Tourney

Player	Won	Lost	Pts.
Nathan Hall	4	0	1,000
T. H. Clarkson	3	1	750
E. L. Millburn	2	2	600
Ledyard Blake	2	2	500
E. L. Millburn	2	2	500
Edward Rein	1	3	250
Clarkson	0	5	000

T. H. Clarkson of Boston, who is second in the championship standing, meets E. L. Millburn of Memphis, Tenn., who is tied for fourth place in the standing, this afternoon and Ledyard Blake of San Diego, who is also tied for fourth in the standing, meets Edward Rein of Chicago, who is last in the standing, this evening in the continuation of the United States national amateur 18.2 ballline billiard championship tournament of 1917 at the rooms of the Boston Athletic Association.

Two matches were played Tuesday and as a result of the afternoon match Nathan Hall of Boston is still leading the standing with the splendid score of four victories and no defeats. Hall won his fourth straight game yesterday afternoon when he defeated Ledyard Blake, 400 to 276. During the first half of the contest Hall's game was very strong and at that point of the match he had scored 243 to 130, during which period Blake got high runs of 42 and 36. Hall's average was 131-3, and his high run was 61 in the twenty-sixth inning. The match by points:

Nathan Hall	1-47 46 10 34 6 0 14 26
Ledyard Blake	1-31 30 5 9 35 0 14 15 15 1 17 1 14
Total	400-276. Average—131-3. High runs—61, 47, 46.

Ledyard Blake 1-31 30 5 9 35 0 14 15 15 1 17 1 14

Total—400. Average—131-3. High runs—61, 47, 46.

E. W. Gardner of New York, the present champion, won the evening game by defeating Rein 400 to 310. It was not a very fast game, requiring 52 innings and the winner's average was only 7-26-52. Gardner showed high class billiards at times, but could not seem to maintain it. He had a high run of 46 while Rein turned in one of 49. The match by innings:

E. W. Gardner	1-22 0 6 0 6 0 2 0 14 26
Edward Rein	1-19 0 7 11 0 3 4 5 0 0 4 4 12 8 0 1 32
Total	400-310. Average—7-26-52. High runs—46, 41, 42.

ST. LOUIS CLUB OFFICERS NAMED FOR NEW OWNERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. G. Brinkham, vice-president of a bank, has been elected president of the St. Louis Nationals.

His election is part of the reorganization plan fostered by J. C. Jones, who has paid Mrs. H. H. Britten, principal owner of the club, \$25,000 as an option, to organize a syndicate to buy the club for \$350,000.

J. C. Reid was elected vice-president and W. C. Anderson, secretary. The board of directors will consist of the three officers and also J. C. Jones and Lon Hocker, attorney for Mrs. Britten.

PRIZE DRILL FOR
BASEBALL TEAMS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Baseball clubs of the American league, now receiving military instruction in their training camps, are to compete for drilling honors. Capt. F. R. Kenney, U. S. A., in command of recruiting in the central department of the Army, announced Tuesday.

Captain Kenney said that President B. B. Johnson of the American league has offered \$500 to the best drilled team and \$100 to the drill sergeant who instructs the winning players. The competition will be decided in July.

The training plan for ball players has spread to other leagues. The Milwaukee and Indianapolis clubs are among the American Association teams that have taken up the movement.

MARANVILLE WILL
START NEXT MONDAY

It was announced this noon by the Boston National League Baseball Club that a letter was received from W. J. Maranville at his home in Springfield stating that he would start for the spring training camp Monday. He said in the letter that the terms of his contract were entirely satisfactory to him.

TWO PRACTICES AT MIAMI

MIAMI, Fla.—Two hard practice sessions are down on the program for the Boston National League Baseball Club players here today. The morning work will be fairly light with a hard session due for the afternoon.

ZINN BECK IS SIGNED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Zinn Beck, third baseman, formerly with the St. Louis National league baseball club, has sent in his signed contract to the Milwaukee American Association club.

KANSAS STATE
FIVE WINNER OF
CHAMPIONSHIP

Victory Over Missouri Assures
Agricultural College Men of
Basketball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Kansas State Agricultural College is today sure of the championship of the Missouri Valley Conference basketball season of 1916-17 following its victory over the University of Missouri here Tuesday evening 32 to 27.

It was a hard-fought game from beginning to end as Kansas State was sure of the title should it win while a victory for Missouri would have given that team a chance to win the title.

At the end of the first half the score was 20 to 13 in favor of Missouri. The second half proved very exciting. With only a minute to play the score was tied at 26 each. Vantrine, Williams and Reynolds then threw goals from the floor for the Aggies clinching the game. Missouri rushed three substitute players into the game, but could not catch up with the smoother working Aggie team. There was a record crowd of 2500 persons witnessed the match. The lineup:

KANSAS STATE: Reynolds, F. F., G. G., Shuler, Vantrine, H. H., J. J., V. V., Church, Fullington, C. C., S. S., Shradler, Wells, E. E., L. L., Campbell, Shirley, McMillan, L. G., J. J., Williams.

Score, Kansas State Agricultural College 32, Missouri 27. Goals from floor: Vantrine 5, Reynolds 2, McMillan 2, Fullington 2, Wells, for Kansas State; Williams 4, Campbell 3, Shepard 2, for Missouri. Goals from foul: Reynolds 8, for Kansas State; Williams 5, for Missouri. Referee, Quigley. Time of halves, 20m.

CRAIG BIDDLE
GOES AHEAD IN
PALM BEACH PLAY

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, played almost perfect tennis here Tuesday and by virtue of two clean-cut victories over E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., in the morning, and F. Roche, Tuxedo, in the afternoon, worked his way into the semifinals in the Florida championships.

Many followers of the game predict Biddle will win the title because of the great improvement in his game over last year.

Biddle was in top form against Torrey, whom he defeated in two love sets. In the second he gave his opponent but two points in the first five games—one on a double fault, so accurate was his game. At the net he gained many aces, and he was practically guiltless of misplays throughout.

F. C. Inman, New York, twice a former champion here, had a big task on his hands in defeating J. S. Phipps, New York, in a three-set match. Inman took the first set, 6-2, but lost the second, 4-6. In the third Phipps led 4-2, when Inman began his brace. At that he had all he could do to win 7-5, in the final set of the match.

WISCONSIN IS
VICTORIOUS IN
SLOW CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—In a slow game marked by carelessness and overconfidence on the part of the home team University of Wisconsin defeated Indiana University here Tuesday evening in a Western Conference championship basketball game, 29 to 13. The first half of the match was particularly uninteresting. Wisconsin, falling to show anything like true form, and this period ended with the score 9 to 7 in favor of the Badgers.

Early in the second half Schuler of Indiana threw three baskets making the score 13 to 11 in favor of the visitors. This seemed to wake the Badgers up and they began to show true form, preventing the visitors from scoring again and piling up a winning lead. Chandler of Wisconsin led in the scoring with six goals from the floor and five from the foul line.

WISCONSIN: Hemming, McIntosh, E. E., Byrum, Schuyler, Meyers, L. L., G. G., Mullett, Chandler, C. C., Nash, Bowser, Olson, R. G., L. L., Williams, Reed, Simpson, C. C., L. L., Buschmann, Score—University of Wisconsin 29, Indiana University 13. Goals from floor—Chandler 6, Carlson 3, McIntosh, Olson, Hemming, for Wisconsin; Nash 3, Schuyler 2, for Indiana. Goals from foul—Chandler 5, for Wisconsin; Williams, for Indiana.

SHORT PRACTICE FOR ATHLETICS

FT. PIERCE, Fla.—Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics squad, shortened the practice Tuesday. He spent considerable time in explaining the advantages of the slow ball and has the pitchers practicing this style of delivery.

CHICAGO AMERICANS START

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—Manager Clarence Rowland started the Chicago American training with a brisk workout Tuesday afternoon and every man of the 30 who was in uniform was at his best at the finish as well as at the start of the 1½-hour assignment.

E. C. HUNTINGTON TO COACH

HAMILTON, N. Y.—E. C. Huntington Jr., Colgate 14, who in the fall of 1915 was chosen All-American quarterback, has been named to succeed Lawrence Bankhart as head coach of the Colgate College football team for next year.

MISSOURI IS
PICKED TO WIN
M. V. CONFERENCE

Capt. R. I. Simpson Is Expected
to Be Chief Point Winner in
Conference Track and Field
Championship Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—While the Missouri Valley Conference has no conference track meet indoors, interest in track is very strong at present. There are, of course, various dual track meets held indoors, and the outdoor season is only a few weeks away.

This season finds practically every one of the seven conference colleges with a number of veterans left over from last year's track and field teams, and competition is sure to be keen.

The University of Missouri, which for six consecutive seasons has won the conference championship, is conceded to be the strongest again this year, if paper strength counts for anything. Missouri has 11 of the 1916 letter winners again in suits. They are Capt. R. I. Simpson '17, Radford Pittman '18, George Teas '17, Fred Williams '17, R. Warren '17, H. Baker '17, Fred Gableman '18, Norris Rider '17, Grant Wyatt '17, J. C. Dagey '17, and Lee Groves '17.

Three other colleges are expected to furnish the bulk of the opposition which Missouri will meet in the M. V. C. They are University of Kansas, Ames Agricultural College and the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each has had good teams in past years, and each has good material this year.

Kansas has 10 letter winners around whom to build a new team. Headed by Capt. Fred Rodkey '17, these men are: J. Davidson '18, R. O'Leary '17, L. Sproull '18, Richard Treweeke '17, O. Dillon '18, J. Schwartzmiller '18, L. Campbell '17, W. Statler '17, and Darwin Pattison '18.

Kansas A. C. has the same number of veterans, 10. In M. L. Holroyd '18, W. R. Essick '17, Clarence Grandfield '17, C. R. Enlow '18, R. B. Keys '17, M. P. Wilder '17, Reed Weimer '18, H. W. Shaper '18, J. N. Dodrill '18, and J. E. Bixby '18. Coach Z. G. Clevenger has men who are expected to continue the good work they did for the Manhattan school in 1916.

At Ames Coach Clyde Williams has only eight "A" winners, but nearly all of them are seniors with two years' varsity experience behind them. The veterans at Ames are Capt. E. R. Packer '17, E. R. Scroggie '17, John Wilkins '18, Archibald Mellor '17, W. Merriam '17, R. C. Jones '17, D. C. Jones '17 and A. E. Hawthorne '18.

University of Nebraska has done little in recent years in track, but under the new regime the spring sport will be emphasized. While little is expected from this year's team, one will be put in the field and a real organization built up as soon as possible.

Washington University of St. Louis has also lagged behind in track until the last season or two. Last year a small team represented the college. Two letter winners of that team, Capt. J. Pemberton '17 and Richard Stout '17, will form the nucleus of the 1917 team.

Drake University has seven letter winners. They are Capt. G. Lucy '17, R. Carson '18, A. Smith '17, P. C. Jernegan '17, L. Ervin '18, R. Warnock '17 and W. Grothe '18.

All seven colleges have, of course, other good material than that in the letter winning list, particularly in men who were ineligible last year because first-year men.

The results of dual meets, in the various events, vary according to the colleges concerned. However, in the meets in which all the conference schools compete, Missouri will have apparently a big advantage, as she has a number of events all her own way.

In the 100-yard dash the known Valley Conference sprinters who are expected to do good work are Simpson and Scholz, both of Missouri, 10s, and Lucy and Drake, whose best time is 10-1-5s. Simpson and Lucy are also credited with best time in the 220-yard dash, 21-3-5s, and Lucy in 24s. Campbell of Kansas has equaled Lucy's time in this event.

Probably the keenest competition in the conference meets will come in the 440-yard dash, but here also Missouri stands easily first. Captain Simpson of Missouri can do 48s, but except in the mile relay probably will not be used in the event because Missouri has so many good quarter-milers that the coaches will wish to save Simpson for other events. Dagey of Missouri has run the quarter in 49-3-5s, Wyal of Missouri in 49-4-5s, and Pittman of Missouri in 50s. In addition to these veterans, Donald Selbie '19 is doing the 440 in 50-1-5s, consistently. Rodkey and O'Leary of Kansas have each done the distance in 50s, while Campbell of the same team has a mark of 50-1-5s. Pemberton of Washington University and Mellor of Ames have also 50-1-5s marks for the race. These same men will of course make up largely the mile relay teams of the conference, and Missouri is conceded first place and Kansas University second.

In the 880-yard run Kansas should take first place. Rodkey, the K. U. runner who last year defeated Morehead, is running the half-mile distance in 1m. 58s. Other M. V. C. runners who are expected to push the Kansas team of Stout of Washington, 2m. 2s.; Scroggie of Ames, 2m. 1s., and Rider of Missouri, 2m. 1s.

In the mile run Hawthorne of Ames

was last year the most consistent winner in the valley meets. His best time was 4m. 28s. Sproull of Kansas and Gableman of Missouri consistently run the mile in 4m. 35s. and have each at times done better than that time.

Kansas is conceded first place in the two-mile run, as so far as known no coach in the valley has a man for this event who can approach Statler's time of 9m. 50s.

Missouri is generally expected to win the half-mile relay regularly. Missouri's team last year was not defeated, and the same runners have returned.

Both the 120-yard high and the 220-yard low hurdle races are point winners for the University of Missouri. Captain Simpson holds the world's record at 14-5-5s. in the high hurdles and has tied the world's record in the low hurdles at 23-5-5s. Missouri, too, is sure of some other points in the hurdles in practically every meet. In the high hurdles, Packer of Ames is a consistent 15s. man, and may always be counted on to place behind Simpson of Missouri. The next two men in the M. V. C. in this event are both Missouri runners. Earl Rennick '18 and George Teas have marks of, respectively, 15-2-5s. and 15-3-5s. over the 120-yard hurdles. In the low hurdles the three fastest men in the conference are on the Missouri team. Simpson stands first, of course, then comes Dagey with 24-4-5s. and Rennick with the same mark. Packer of Ames is fourth in this group, his best mark being 25s.

In the high jump two men stand out in the conference. They are Richard Treweeke of Kansas and Radford Pittman of Missouri. The former jumps 6ft. 11in. the latter an even 6ft.

In the pole vault Pattison of Kansas, who last year won the M. V. C. vault at 11ft. 8½in., is expected to repeat his victory in 1917. Wilkins of Ames is almost as good, however, his mark being only an inch under this. R. C. Jones, also of Ames, and Ervin of Drake vault well over 11ft.

Undoubtedly new faces will be seen this season in the discus throwing event, as only one veteran of worth has returned to any M. V. C. college. This man, Warren of Missouri, last year threw the discus 128ft. 6in., and should place easily in most of the meets.

Warren is, too, the high ranking shotputter of the valley, although his mark of 40ft. 2in. is not up to the standard of former years. Other shotputters who have records varying from 39ft. to 40ft. are D. C. Jones of Ames and Small of Kansas University, a new man at K. U., but experienced in athletic club competition.

Simpson of Missouri, the valley's individual star, is clearly the best broad jumper in the conference. He is a consistent winner at a distance of 23ft. and upward, his best mark being 23ft. 8¾in. Williams of Missouri, 22ft.; Paige of Ames, 22ft.; Schwartzmiller of Kansas 22ft. 10in.; and Lacey of Drake, 22ft. 11in., are other good broad jumpers who will compete this year.

CHANGES TO BE
MADE IN INTER-
LEAGUE GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President J. J. Hickory of the American Association has been in consultation here since Monday with President E. C. Barrow of the International league, over the schedule for the forty-eighth post-season interleague games. Several changes in the original schedule are to be made to avoid long jumps in American Association territory.

The first 24 games will be played at American parks, beginning Aug. 6 and ending Aug. 29. The second half of the series will be on International league grounds, starting Aug. 31 and concluding Sept. 22.

The completed schedule will be made public March 19 at the same time the regular 1917 season schedule will be given out. There will be 112 regular season games in each organization.

SYRACUSE WINS
FROM DARTMOUTH

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dartmouth's basketball team went down to defeat here Tuesday night before the Syracuse University five, 26 to 17. While the Dartmouth players outgarded the Syracuse men they were outplayed. Sisson and Mudgett were outplayed. Dartmouth players to score field goals: Syracuse took a comfortable lead in the first half, leading by 14 to 5. In the second Dartmouth picked up, but was unable to overcome the lead.

YALE DEFEATS WESLEYAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale easily defeated Wesleyan at basketball Tuesday night, 48 to 29, having the game well in hand when the first half closed by a score of 27 to 8. The chief scoring from the floor was done by Olsen and Garfield for Yale and Tomlinson for Wesleyan.

R. S. HORNSBY IS UNSIGNED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Manager Miller Huggins had a second conference Tuesday with R. S. Hornsby, who has not yet signed a contract. Without reservation, nevertheless, Hornsby is working with the squad. David Williams, received from the South Atlantic League, is showing up well at first.

CHICAGO 6, VERNON 3

PASADENA, Cal.—The Chicago Nationals made it five straight Tuesday by defeating the Vernon team of former big leaguers. The score was 6 to 3, with the game never in danger, and Chicago acting almost as if ready for the big season to open.

J. H. SHOEMAKER
WINS BILLIARD
MATCH AT N. Y. A. C.

Easily Defeats Gustave Gardner
in Championship Tournament
by 125 to 60

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

Player	Won	Lost	Pts.
J. H. Shoemaker	2	0	1,000
W. A. Tilt	2	0	1,000
E. F. Gray	1	0	1,000
H. S. Osborne	1	0	1,000
J. J. Maloney	0	2	000
Gustave Gardner	0	2	000
J. M. Munoz	0	1	000
E. F. Reynolds	0	1	000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. H. Shoemaker, present champion, had an easy time winning from Gustave Gardner at New York A. C. In the second night's play for the United States national pocket billiards championship, Shoemaker won by a score of 125 to 60. His best run was 28, collected in the ninth and tenth frames.

The champion made one combination shot in the last frame which was remarkable. With the one ball behind the pyramid, he played the corner ball across in to the side pocket and spread the balls all over the table so that he had no difficulty in running out his string. Gardner could not get under way because of faulty execution, and his best run was nine, in the seventh frame.

The two afternoon games were long drawn out. W. A. Tilt, a former title holder, won his second victory of the tournament, defeating J. J. Maloney by a score of 125 to 111. Tilt's best run was 13. In the other game H. S. Osborne, the Bridgeport player, defeated J. M. Munoz by a score of 125 to 103. Osborne's best run was 15. The scores by frames:

J. H. Shoemaker	8 12 12 8 12 1 10 13
G. Gardner	10 8 5 9. Total—129. Scratches—4.
High runs—28, 11, 11.	
Gustave Gardner	5 6 1 2 6 2 13 4 10 6 6
Total—62. Scratches—2. High runs—9, 5, 6.	

W. A. Tilt	12 8 11 10 6 9 5 6 13 7 2 1
J. J. Maloney	2 6 3 4 8 5 9 8 0 7 12 13
Total—117. Scratches—6. High runs—12, 11, 9.	

H. S. Osborne	8 10 3 12 5 3 11 5 9 2
J. M. Munoz	4 6 10 2 9 11 3 9 5 12 0
Total—117. Scratches—14. High runs—8, 7.	

W. A. Tilt—12 8 11 10 6 9 5 6 13 7 2 1

J. J. Maloney—2 6 3 4 8 5 9 8 0 7 12 13

Gustave Gardner—5 6 1 2 6 2 13 4 10 6 6

Total—117. Scratches—6. High runs—12, 11, 9.

H. S. Osborne—8 10 3 12 5 3 11 5 9 2

J. M. Munoz—4 6 10 2 9 11 3 9 5 12 0

Total—117. Scratches—14. High runs—8, 7.

PITCHER FOSTER
IN CONFERENCE

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager J. J. Barry will put the Red Sox through a hard practice session here today. There will be only one work out along the lines followed by Manager Carrigan. Barry thinks this plan is a very good one and will follow it this spring.

Chief interest among the players was centered in the outcome of the conference, expected to be held today between Pitcher George Foster, President Frazee and Manager Barry. General predictions are that after the conference Foster will sign a contract for 1917.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS

A baseball mass meeting was held at Somerville High School Tuesday afternoon, which was attended by 85 pupils. Coach A. H. Dickerman spoke to the gathering on the coming season.

Rindge Technical School swimmers defeated Somerville High School in a dual meet in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. tank Tuesday afternoon by the score of 40 points to 13. Rindge won four places in the six events.

The tie for the championship of the Suburban Interscholastic Basketball League between Reading and Quincy High schools will be played off Saturday night. Winthrop High School's floor will probably be selected for the game.

Brookline and East Boston High School rifle teams defeated English High School marksmen in a double meet at the Bay State School of Musketry range Tuesday afternoon. It was a severe setback for the hitherto undefeated E. H. S. team.

The Boston English High School juniors and intermediates defeated the juniors and intermediates of the High School of Commerce in a dual track meet in the Commerce gymnasium Tuesday afternoon. The score was 70½ points to 50½ points.

MORDECAI BROWN SIGNS

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Mordecai Brown, pitcher, announced Tuesday that he had signed with the Columbus American Association baseball club and will join the team Saturday.

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DETROIT SQUAD
WORKS OUT TWICE

WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—There were 21 Detroit Americans out in uniform Tuesday, counting Hugh Jennings and Burke. Twelve pitchers, four catchers, Bush, Dyer and Ellison made up the list. This number probably will not be augmented until the latter part of the week, when the second squad begins to arrive.

Manager Jennings ordered two practice sessions for everybody, instead of letting the men off with one, as he usually does for the first few days. He made them both short, however.

PRINCETON FIVE
WINS GAME FROM
COLUMBIA TEAM

PRINCETON, N. J.—With the Columbia basketball team playing an indifferent game against Princeton here Tuesday night, the Tigers were able to win by the score of 13 to 13. The contest was probably the poorest played on the Princeton court this season, the visiting five showing a complete reversal of form, while the home team played a game which made them appear far from contenders for the league championship.

Princeton presented a substitute lineup at the beginning of the contest, Captain Haas starting at center, while Cuneo took his place at guard. This change spoiled the floor work of the Tigers. Both teams showed a tendency toward poor passing, and the handling of the ball was markedly poor. The shooting ability of Captain Haas and Parmelee enabled the Princeton team to take the lead at the beginning, however, and it was never headed. Latour caged the only field goal for the Blue and White in this half, and this with two foul goals by Leonard accounted for all the points made by the Columbia team at the close of the period, when the score stood 13 to 4.

Both teams guarded closely during the second half, and there was very little scoring. Leonard, Latour and Roberts each dropped in a pretty basket, while Captain Haas made two field goals for Princeton. Leonard was a tower of strength for Columbia. The lineup:

PRINCETON: Paulsen, E. E., L. L., Farrer, Parmelee, L. L., F. F., Farrell, Haas, E. E., C. C., Leonard, Alexander, Cuneo, Haas, E. E., L. L., Latour, Leonard, Rahill, L. L., R. R., Robert, Kats.

CONCERNS USING WIRE FIND COST MUCH HIGHER

Construction of Mile of Telegraph Line With Copper Material 100 Per Cent Above Normal

Could the big wire-using concerns have foreseen the war and laid in a huge stock of copper, the investment would have been an exceedingly profitable one. Western Union, however, is not speculating in commodity prices. At the same time the cost of constructing a mile of telegraph wire made of copper is fully 100 per cent above normal. The company in 1916 naturally hesitated to put in as much copper wire as it would normally have done. There are many places where iron wire is exactly as good for telegraph purposes as is copper wire and the cost is a mere fraction of what copper at 30 to 35 cents a pound represents.

The result was that in 1916 the company put in more iron wire than for several years.

Had the amalgamation between the American Telephone and Western Union been allowed to continue there is no doubt that regardless of cost, the physical expansion in Western Union wires would have been made with copper. As it is, of its 1,700,000 miles of wire about 1,000,000 is now iron and the remainder of 700,000 is copper.

It is costing 80 per cent above normal to put in a mile of iron wire, but the fundamental price difference is so great that there is a vast capital saving in using iron even at this per cent of increase.

In 1916 Western Union expended \$3,000,000 in new construction and plans to expend fully \$3,500,000 this year. The advance in materials has been so severe that even this \$3,500,000 will probably not go as far in actual bulk of physical property as did the \$2,500,000 expended in normal years before the war.

One point which should be emphasized in connection with Western Union is that though its gross income has expanded remarkably it does not require a corresponding increase in wire mileage to handle this business. On account of improved operating methods, new systems of duplicate transmission and the like and to much better standards of maintenance, a large part of the increase in gross business is being absorbed without additional wires.

RULE OF TERROR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN SERBIA UNDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Serbian Legation in London announces: From information which has reached the Serbian Government in Corfu through various channels, concerning the conditions prevailing in the Serbian provinces occupied by the enemy, as well as from numerous admissions made even in the Beogradskoe Novine, the official organ of the Austro-Hungarian Administration in Serbia, it transpires that a rule of terror equal to that in the regions under Bulgaria prevails increasingly in those parts of Serbia which are under Austria-Hungary. The seemingly correct behavior of the military authorities at the beginning of the occupation was simply designed to impress aliens, especially neutral countries. No sooner had Austria-Hungary dismissed the foreign medical missions from the country and closed it to foreign travelers than she revealed her true attitude and intention towards the Serbs, adopting to the full those methods which the Bulgarians have frankly professed from the very first, viz., the elimination of the Serbian element, and the terrorizing of the population by the removal of all the leading men in the country.

In pursuit of this object, the Austro-Hungarian authorities have resorted not only to the deportation and internment of Serbian men, women and even children (from 50,000 to 60,000 in all, so far) in Austria and Hungary, but to a system of most rigorous penalties, in most cases that of execution. Whereas the Bulgarian Government in Sofia considers it necessary for the National Sobranje to pass a special bill "against brigandage" (see the Sofia paper *Zarja* of Dec. 16, 1916) so as to give a judicial coloring to wholesale executions of Serbian citizens in the regions occupied by the Bulgarian authorities in Macedonia, Old Serbia and the Morava region—in the territory occupied by the Austro-Hungarian authorities such judicial murders are carried out simply in accordance with a list, in which certain anticipated "crimes" entail the penalty, which list has been drawn up by the Military Commander-in-Chief, the Archduke Frederick. This list of crimes grows longer from day to day. From the official intimations of the Beogradskoe Novine the penalty of execution on the gallows is provided, apart from the usual offences "against the military powers":

"1. For persons in whose possession are found arms, munitions or explosives.

"2. For persons who, in any way, (by giving food, shelter, clothing, etc.) assist prisoners to escape. (Order of the Military Commander-in-Chief, February 28, and Oct. 27, 1916, see Beogradskoe Novine, No. 255 Oct. 27, 1916.)"

These regulations are to an incredible extent distorted and abused to suit the desires and requirements of the military authorities. Thus the Beogradskoe Novine frequently reports cases in which several persons, often even women, have been hanged, because the authorities found "rifle bullets" in their houses, or because "buried arms and explosives" were discovered in their fields and pastures,

in some cases, solely the barrels of guns, and shrapnel, of which the accused could not have made any use whatsoever. The complete innocence of these poor victims is beyond all doubt, because it was impossible for them to know whether a few bullets had or had not been forgotten or concealed on their premises by some member of their family at the time of the retreat of the Serbian army. Likewise (seeing that at the time of the military operations they were absent from their homes and grounds) they could have no knowledge of it, if individual officers or men, or even entire units, had at the time of the retreat, "buried arms or munitions" in their orchards, pasture or woods," because they could not convey them further owing to lack of transport, or the bad condition of the roads.

As regards the sheltering of prisoners, in most cases a common denunciation is considered sufficient proof.

Moreover, the Serbian Government possesses reliable proof of the fact that the Austro-Hungarian military authorities frequently inflict the penalty of execution for the following, besides the aforesaid "crimes":

"1. For wearing Austrian, German or Bulgarian uniforms. Here we must mention that the enemy soldiers themselves frequently trade sundry articles, chiefly underclothing, trousers and boots, to the natives for money or drink (as may be seen from the admissions in the Beogradskoe Novine).

"2. For having more food in the house than is permitted by the regulations.

"3. For retaining copper utensils after a second intimation to give them up.

"4. Upon persons conveying letters other than their own. Here it is necessary to state that neither the Austro-Hungarian, nor the Bulgarian authorities permit postal intercourse between the native inhabitants in the respective Serbian territories under their administration."

Beside the aforesaid "crimes" and "offences," for which the penalty of execution is provided, it is inflicted in countless other cases, and most often wrongfully; and under the provision for anticipated prohibited actions it affects cases which are not at all related to the aforesaid offenses.

There have recently been numerous cases in which the Austrians have hanged individual citizens because they neither could, nor would, indicate the places where the Serbian authorities or fugitives had hidden various objects, in most cases State archives.

Thus the Serbian Government possesses authentic information of the fact that Mr. Sibin Jelatchich, a wealthy merchant, was hanged in the market town of Brus for refusing to reveal the spot where certain private property of H. R. H. the Crown Prince Alexander, had been deposited.

Referring to a sextuple execution of Serbian citizens near Krushevat, the communiqué says: "Having regard to the blameless reputation and prosperous circumstances of these men, it is out of the question that they should have been hanged for some common crimes such as theft or murder; the reason for their execution must have been political. By public executions, Austria-Hungary is endeavoring to intimidate the nation, and by the removal of its best and most prominent men she is trying to deprive it of all their natural leaders and advisers."

WYOMING OIL LANDS LEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The State Board of School Land Commissioners, when called upon to lease 640 acres of land in the Big Muddy oil fields, had 54 applicants. Many from remote sections of the United States were represented in person, while 40 attorneys from all parts of the country were here to guard the interests of clients. The land was leased to three interests. T. Hurst of Greybull, Wyo., paying the State a bounty of \$115,000 for 320 acres, the remaining half section going to Atkinson Bros., and Carlin Bros., who are said to be representing large oil interests in the East. The land is prospective oil land.

NEW BRITISH AIR BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced that the following is the composition of the new Air Board:

President, the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cowdray, (as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor). Lord Cowdray, who is better known as Sir Weetman Pearson, head of the great firm of engineering contractors of S. Pearson & Son, is distinguished as a successful man of business rather than as a politician. His wide experience in the development of industrial organizations includes the construction of the transcontinental railway across Mexico, and the tunnel under the Hudson River. Parliamentary Secretary, Maj. J. L. Baird, M. P. C. M. G. D. S. O., Unionist Member for Rugby, who has been connected with the diplomatic service and has lately served at the front. Fifth Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Commodore G. Paine, C. B. Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K. C. B. Controller of Aeronautical Supplies, Mr. William Weir, Controller of Petrol Engines, Mr. Percy Martin, former Managing Director of the Birmingham Small Arms Factory, who has been working at the Ministry of Munitions. Secretary, Sir Paul Harvey, K. C. M. G. C. B. Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. W. McNally, Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. C. G. Evans.

WOMEN MAY BE NOTARIES

CONCORD, N. H.—In response to a query from the State Senate, the New Hampshire Supreme Court Tuesday returned the opinion that women may legally be appointed notaries public.

SEC. DANIELS TO PUSH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

He Confers With Representatives of Shipbuilding Companies and With Labor Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ship builders of the United States are to report to-day to Secretary of the Navy Daniels the details of what they would be able to accomplish in the way of speeding up the Government's naval construction program if additional funds are furnished them. The Naval Appropriation Bill passed by the recent Congress provided \$115,000,000 for this purpose and the department has set about to make immediate use of the fund.

Secretary Daniels Tuesday conferred with representatives of the major shipbuilding companies and later with Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

President Wilson called at the Navy Department and talked with Mr. Daniels. He was told that even with an emergency fund of more than \$100,000,000 now available backed by authority to require preference for navy orders and if necessary to take over ship yards or other plants, it would be a difficult task to get ships rushed to completion.

The most serious problem is that of getting skilled labor, although suspension of the Eight-Hour Law on Government contracts is expected to help in this regard. Mr. Daniels asked the advice of Secretary Wilson and Mr. Gompers as to what steps to take to increase the supply of labor in the ship trades.

A conference of steel makers and other concerns which supply material for the navy will be called shortly, to be followed by similar meetings with representatives of smaller ship building companies which are not now engaged on Government work.

The President, under the law, has power to require such companies to place these full facilities at the disposal of the Government by issuing a proclamation declaring an emergency to exist.

ASPHALT SHINGLE RULINGS OF MR. O'HEARN UPHOLD

Two decisions against asphalt shingles for use in the city of Boston unless they come to the standard laid down by Commissioner O'Hearn of the Building Department have just been handed down by the Board of Appeals. The decisions just rendered sustaining the building commissioner were given in the cases of Mrs. Charlotte G. Ogden of 35 Everett Street, Dorchester, and Mrs. Annie L. Blackney of 11 Hodgdon Terrace, Ward 23.

On Jan. 17 the Board of Appeals ruled in favor of Building Commissioner O'Hearn on the test case appealed to it by asphalt shingle manufacturers of the commissioner's right to refuse to permit asphalt shingles to be put on the roofs of residences or other buildings in Boston unless the shingles were of a type satisfactory to the commissioner. The case was appealed by Mrs. Ogden at that time and when lost another case was arranged.

It is the decision in this latest case brought by Mrs. Ogden which has just been handed down sustaining the contentions of the building commissioner. In the first test case, that decided on Jan. 17, the commissioner did not pass on the type of shingles to be used, declining to issue the permit simply on the ground that when he sought information of the parties as to the kind of shingles to be used it was not furnished him.

In the second decision which the board has made, it says: "After a careful consideration, the board finds that the shingles in question do not afford sufficient fire protection to warrant their use as a roof covering. They are flammable under fire conditions and will carry and communicate fire when exposed to high temperature. When ignited or exposed to severe fire conditions they will carbonize, and in this condition will break up to a more or less extent. The loose portions will be carried off and fly under wind conditions of considerable velocity, leaving the roof structure unprotected."

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE OF ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—One of the problems of the Italian war has been the organizing of the motor service, the number of machines having been increased from the few hundred lorries used in the Libyan war, to thousands upon thousands of motors with a corresponding number of chauffeurs and skilled mechanics. At first each Army corps had its own body of motors with the necessary workshops and stores, but this did not prove practical, owing to the many large stocks of parts for repairs necessitated by such a system. When motors were requisitioned at the beginning of the war, no fewer than 140 different makes were collected together, none of which had interchangeable parts. All machines were, therefore, placed under the control of a general bureau, and large central depots of parts and accessories were instituted. Five of these establishments attend to repairs of specified makes, one dealing with bicycles and motorcycles only, and numerous repairing workshops have been instituted in which the workers specialize in the different makes of machines, thus acquiring great proficiency. There

are more than 3500 mechanics permanently engaged upon Army motor repairs, while the part workshops repair 3400 vehicles monthly, the workshops of the central depots 200 and the motorcycle workshops 150 motorcycles and 200 bicycles. Up to the present about five per thousand of the Army motors are out of service. Prior to the war all solid rubber tires were procured from Russia or America, but now there are several Italian firms able to supply solid tires in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements.

The efficiency of the motor service has been of inestimable aid to the Army. On one occasion 500 lorries were ordered from the central bureau to transport troops from one front to another and an hour later the 500 motors had left the immense garage and were on their way to their destination. During actions on the high plains no less than 450,000 liters of water a day have been carried by motor to the troops, and in recent operations in the Trentino and on the Karst, motor lorries have carried the reserves from one front to another, often in very advanced positions. Columns of motors are in daily use carrying Army stores, building material for huts, water and troops. They travel night and day over the roughest roads and the courage and devotion of the chauffeurs has been very marked.

BIG DANISH YACHT SEEKS PORT TO AVOID TORPEDOES

BALTIMORE, Md.—The biggest yacht in the world and by far the most beautiful ship under Danish registry, is the oil burner *Fionia*, now in port, says the News. The ship, which has put into drydock for extensive repairs, might be termed a floating palace. The *Fionia*, commanded by Capt. O. Hanssen Laun, was built by the Danes for the Panama-Pacific exposition. Not only was the ship to be sent as a specimen of high-class Danish shipbuilding, but it was also to carry with it a quantity of exhibits, including wild animals. The exhibits were never sent, but the ship was present when the big national fleet opened.

The ship has seen very little strenuous service. It has enjoyed the care-free indulgence of ship aristocracy. Never having carried a contraband cargo, it was never in danger of attack until the recent sink-without-warning submarine order placed it, like all others, in torpedo peril.

Large, high staterooms are furnished in mahogany and draped with curtains and rich portieres to match the carpet and upholstery. Interior woodwork is of cypress, here and there exquisitely carved and all highly polished. Even the floors shine with a luster. The decks, main saloon and winding stairway are also treated for the eye.

On several occasions the nobility have been guests aboard. Among them have been the Countess Casten-skjold, wife of the Danish Ambassador to London, and Baron Rosen-crantz. One of the cruises, according to the chief officer, Adolph Topp, was through the West Indies, the Panama Canal and about the Pacific, returning to Copenhagen. At present the ship is used by President H. N. Andersen of the Danish Steamship Line as a private yacht.

The trip which the *Fionia* has just ended here was made from Copenhagen. It set out on Germany's barred zone-order was made, otherwise, it is said, it would have been tied up.

TRADE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, former Minister of Trade and Marine in New Zealand, recently addressed the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Speaking on the subject of Free Trade, Mr. Fisher said that the time had now come for the development of a scheme under which the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions might work together and insure the permanent security of the Empire. For centuries, he said, England had regarded as a party rather than as an imperial question upon which the Army and Navy and the Empire itself depended. Great Britain's policy of the open door, Mr. Fisher said, had made her voluntarily an integral part of Germany as well as of the United States. The German manufacturer, in laying down plant knew that he had the whole of Great Britain's population as well as those of his own country as customers, and every sovereign spent on German goods had helped to contribute to German war, land and income taxes. Continuing, Mr. Fisher maintained that the development of the colonies for a tariff was reasonable. Are we, he asked, to make sacrifices of men and money in times of war, and be put on the same footing as Britain's enemies in times of peace?

Turning to the question of labor, Mr. Fisher characterized as "iniquitous" the policy of limitation of output. Labor conditions, he declared, must be improved. It was much more essential to train efficiently the industrial army than to train armies for destruction. Men, he concluded, could not be expected to sacrifice everything in time of danger and to give of their best afterward unless they were given much better conditions than they had in the past.

FORD DEMURRER OVERRULED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The demurrer interposed in the case of the people against the Ford Motor Company was overruled by Superior Judge Peter J. Shields and the defendant was given 15 days to answer, according to the Union. The suit was filed by State Controller John S. Chambers to collect \$24,000 corporation license tax, and penalties amounting to \$3000.

SALOON MEN TURN TO OTHER TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The transformation of saloons and barrooms into shops and stores by the magic of prohibition, has been no more remarkable than the conversion of saloon men to the pursuit of other lines of industry, says the Chronicle.

Contrary to the general prediction that men who had spent their lives in the saloon business would hurriedly depart from the community after their trade and vocation had been outlawed, the majority of the most prominent liquor dealers are still here, engaged in other activities.

Among the lines of business to which these men turned are mining, real estate, restaurants, manufacturing, soft drinks parlors, retail shoes, confectionery and salesmanship.

INCOME TAX INDEX PREPARED

Speaking with regard to the number of delinquent income tax payers, which he estimated at about 30,000, Deputy Tax Commissioner Henry H. Bond says that until the index is ready, probably in two or three weeks, the exact number of delinquents will be unknown and no action can be taken until this index is prepared. Steps then will be taken, he said, to send

notice to all, warning them of the fine of \$5 per day every day after March 1 until the taxes are paid. No fines have been imposed or will be until the rating in each case is ascertained. The office force in the mail department of the Income Tax Office which was originally five has been increased to nearly 30 and the work is still somewhat behind.

ZOOLOGISTS PLAN TRIP

DES MOINES, Ia.—The company which will make a trip to the West Indies in the summer of 1918 for the purpose of doing research work in zoology and securing more specimens for the State University museums is now complete, according to Prof. C. C. Nutting, head of the department of zoology in the university, says an Iowa City dispatch to the Register. Besides the 15 zoologists, an engineer is desired, though none has yet been found for the position.

WASHINGTON'S NEW CAPITOL

PORTLAND, Ore.—A dispatch to the Oregonian says that under special order the House has passed the bill which appropriates a total of \$1,450,000 for continuation of the new Capitol building plan at Olympia, out of a half mill levy, fixed on condition that the money expended be repaid to the State general fund as State Capitol grant lands are sold.



The John Wanamaker Store

is privileged to present exclusively in New York authorized reproductions of

The Poiret Models for Spring 1917

Now on view in our Fashion Salons

These authorized Poiret reproductions are very moderate in cost, the dresses ranging from \$29.50 to \$98; the skirts from \$7.50 to \$14.50; the suits from \$45 to \$67.50; the coats from \$57.50 to \$115. Meeting all requirements for an entire season it is possible for a woman to be dressed entirely by Poiret at an outlay that would formerly have bought but a single Poiret garment.

Poiret flashed upon the fashion world about 10 years ago. A collection of gowns for Southern wear was sent to us by our Paris representative. Among them were five models almost startling in their newness of type, line and color. "A new genius," we said, "who is he?"

"Paul Poiret."

"He will take his place among the fashion masters of the world," was our prophecy.

Poiret's start was prosaic enough. As a boy he was apprenticed to an umbrella merchant.

One day he was asked to deliver a package in a big store.

A new field of activity opened before his eyes. He saw people—thousands of them—fashionably dressed women. He studied them. He became interested in clothes. He began sketching. Wherever he went he made sketches of what he saw. He would ride up and down the boulevards on top of a bus and sketch.

He even essayed some original designs. With these, one day, he knocked at the door of a dressmaker. It was opened. His designs were bought—and changed into clothes.



And Now Poiret Returns

As *Attache de la Ministere de la Guerre*, he is given sufficient time away from his duties to take up again his beloved art. But Paris is closed to fashion. So Poiret creates his new models especially for American women. He sends 20 to New York, from which 14 are chosen for reproduction. He organizes a company to exploit them. He authorizes four specialists to reproduce these models, under the direction of his own representative to see that each one is faithfully reproduced, line for line, color for color.

There are robes, costumes, tailleurs, coats, skirts and sports costume. Fourteen models, which in various materials and colors count up to more than half a hundred.

These Are the Models We Have the Honor to Present Exclusively in New York

Second floor, Old Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

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CONFIDENCE IS STILL RULING LONDON LIST

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27 South LaSalle Street CHICAGO
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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL PRICES
CONTINUE ON
FIRM BASIS

Foreign Lots Now Attracting
More Attention Than Domestic—
Top Prices Are Paid for
Fleeces Bought in the West

During the past week prices in the Boston wool market have been very firm. The speculative tendency among dealers has made itself felt at intervals and then has suddenly disappeared. Foreign wools, at present, are attracting more attention than domestic lots. Contracting in the West has been slightly irregular and what fleeces have been sold have brought top prices. According to reports from prominent men now in the West, the new homestead restrictions issued by the Government will tend greatly to diminish present flocks in that territory, as there will not be sufficient grazing space for the numbers now owned there. It seems certain that many sheep, on this account, will be sent to the slaughter houses, which is not in line with the efforts of the Philadelphia association, which is trying so hard to encourage and enlarge the present holdings in the United States. Western clips are now easily bringing 45 cents, and it is understood here that some have been offered at 46 cents, and are unwilling to sell at any price before shearing time.

Manufacturers have been the most prominent buyers in the market of late, and most of them are fully awake to the high scale of values prevailing and see no relief in sight. The shortage in raw material is still a drawback, but prevailing high prices fail to deter buying. The mills have felt the need of additional raw material and have scarcely dared to stop to count the costs. Orders for distant delivery are causing a good deal of anxiety, since no one knows from day to day what quotations will be. Reports have it that business in the dry goods trade is ahead of that at this time last year. Orders are better on men's wear goods in wools, than in worsteds. The latter, it is hoped, since marked at moderate prices, will soon attract buyers. Slightly more attention is being given to light-weight goods for spring. Heavyweight orders have slackened somewhat, presumably on this account.

The prices on Ohio fleeces are still very high, with quotations ranging as follows: Washed delaines from 58 to 60c; unwashed delaines at 53 to 54c; likewise quarter-blood combings; three-eighths-blood combings at 55 to 56c; with half-blood combings at around 53c and above. There has not been a great variety of these fleeces in the local market to offer.

South American wools are still in favor and find ready buyers where attractive lots are offered. Prices, however, on these grades remain about the same. Several heavy shipments have arrived within a short time at this port. These lots fill a much-felt want, since shipments from other large foreign markets are such a remote possibility.

Territory wools are very high and few lots are to be had at any price. Some few transfers have taken place at the quotation of \$1.30 for fine staple grades.

Pulled wools, along with other kinds, have shown a steady upward trend and B supers are bringing at least 90 to 95 cents at present. Scoured wools have created a fair demand. Combers seem to be fairly well stocked with orders at the present time. Their chief difficulty is rather in getting out orders that they have booked on time.

In regard to the London market, there is considerable controversy over the reservation of the New Zealand clip, since it is expected that the Government will require the whole of this for its own use.

There is believed to be practically none of the English clip of 1915 left, and whatever old wool there is, readily finds its way into the hands of a purchaser. Prices, too, are very firm here. It is possible that is not under Government control. There is a prospect that the remainder of the colonial clip will be offered at auction, after the military requirements of the Government have been fulfilled.

There is talk of some grades of carpet wools being used in the making of men's wear goods, because of the scarcity of wools suitable for the latter purpose. The carpet wool manufacturers are not very much in evidence in the market just now, so that it would seem as though they were fairly well covered as far as immediate needs were concerned. The promised lot of carpet wools from Great Britain apparently has not found its way into this country yet, nor does it look as though it would very soon. What wool men have to look forward to now is the shearing time in the West, and even this is some distance away, at present.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Corn Products Refining Company reports net profits for the year ended Dec. 31 of \$6,083,747 and a surplus of \$4,443,267 after preferred dividends. The income account compares:

	1916	1915
Operating profit	\$7,590,189	\$4,682,658
Total income	8,281,600	4,906,375
Net income	6,083,747	3,188,368
Dividends	1,640,480	1,491,317
Surplus	4,443,267	1,697,051
Total surplus	13,306,248	10,254,326

SITUATION IN
COPPER SHARES
IS FAVORABLE

Many at Highest Level of Year
and Practically All Companies
Making Record Profits

The copper share market was broader and more active Tuesday than for some days past. This was especially true in Boston, where a majority of the copper stocks were in good demand at advancing prices. The miniature boom in many of these shares brought to the brokers visions of another active and strong local market for the coppers.

Many copper shares are now selling at the high point of year, at substantial advances from the low, which were made in a majority of cases early in February. Such stocks as Allouez, Chino, Franklin, Inspiration, Kennecott, Nevada Consolidated, Old Dominion, Osceola, Ray Consolidated, Shattuck-Arizona, Utah Copper and Wolverine have recently sold at top prices for the year. Superior Tuesday equaled its previous high made in January. In many other instances the current market price of the copper shares is within only a point or so of the current year's high.

Current earnings of the copper companies are running at a rate the greatest in their history, with every indication that this year will surpass all others. Practically every company of importance is sold ahead to, or through the summer months at high prices, so that record profits for at least six or eight months of the 1917 year are practically assured. Copper, the metal, is scarce, with very little available this side of July. For prompt delivery some of the dealers are asking 38 cents a pound.

The extent of the advance in the representative copper shares from the low of the current year to the high of this week, shows a number of very substantial gains, as may be seen from the following tabulation:

	1916	Recent	Low	High	Adv.
Adventure	3	4	1	4	3
Allouez	94	106	12	106	94
Alumina	68	78	12	78	66
Anaconda	70	85	15	85	70
Arizona Commercial	165	181	14	181	167
Calumet & Hecla	132	143	11	143	132
Chino	110	120	10	120	110
Central	19	22	3	22	19
Chino	48	63	15	63	48
Copper Range	67	66	5	66	61
East Butte	12	14	2	14	12
Franklin	12	14	2	14	12
Granby	75	80	14	80	66
Greene	40	43	4	43	39
Hancock	14	16	1	16	15
Inspiration	48	61	13	61	48
Isle Royale	29	34	4	34	30
Kennecott	10	17	7	17	10
May Consolidated	11	15	4	15	11
Magma	11	12	1	12	11
Miami	24	41	7	41	34
Midway	77	87	10	87	77
Nevada Consolidated	20	26	3	26	23
North Butte	29	34	3	34	31
Old Dominion	55	67	12	67	55
Osceola	18	24	3	24	18
Quincy	84	89	5	89	84
Ray Consolidated	23	30	3	30	27
Shannon	7	9	1	9	8
St. Mary's Mt. Land	74	86	11	86	74
Shattuck-Arizona	22	29	7	29	22
Superior	13	15	1	15	14
Tamarack	12	17	3	17	14
U. S. Smelting	52	62	10	62	52
Utah Copper	97	115	18	115	97
Wolverine	44	53	9	53	44

EMBARGO ON
TANNED SKINS

A London cable received by Benjamin M. Moore & Sons Company, Inc., leather manufacturers of Boston, says: "The London tanned skins trade has decided that letters of credit in payment of commission purchases must, in future, be payable against London warehouse receipts."

This means that Indian tanned skins formerly purchased direct from India must now go through London before being available for export to the United States market. That the Boston trade does not think much, if any, of this goods will be shipped to this market is inferred from the announcement made by the Moore company that no more raw stock will be imported and that all quotations are withdrawn.

**STEEL'S EARNINGS
RUNNING LARGE**
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advance in United States Steel Corporation's shares and those of independent steel companies is due largely to continued large earnings, and belief that most optimistic forecasts for 1917 will be realized.

United States Steel will issue its annual report within the next three weeks. Working capital at close of 1915 aggregated \$292,000,000, and as the corporation added \$200,000,000 to surplus in 1916, the statement is expected to be a remarkable one. Net earnings of United States Steel in current quarter are expected to run between \$110,000,000 and \$115,000,000, despite freight tie-up. This would mean about \$17.50 a share available for common stock, or at rate of \$70 a share annually.

TODD SHIPYARDS PROFITS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Todd Shipyards Corporation net for six months ending Dec. 31, 1916, was \$2,140,954, after depreciation and organization expenses; surplus after charges, reserve, etc., is \$1,359,967, equal to \$21.02 a share a year on \$7,470 shares outstanding; dividends \$303,723, surplus \$1,056,244.

UNION CARBIDE MEETING
CHICAGO, Ill.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Carbide Company has been called for April 3 to vote on increasing the stock from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

Subway Realty Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent dividend, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Texas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable March 31 to holders of record March 16.

The Associated Oil Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable April 16 to stock of record March 23.

Montgomery Ward & Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Magna Copper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 14.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to holders of record March 15.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

The Utilities Securities Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 27 to stock of record March 17.

The directors of the Bucyrus Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 21.

The Kelly-Springfield Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 17.

The Poole Engineering & Machine Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 10.

American Smelters Securities Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred "A" and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred "B" stocks, payable April 2.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 16 to stock of record March 31.

American Woolen Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on preferred and \$1.25 on the common stocks, both payable April 16 to stock of record March 16.

The Central States Electric Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 and 1/2 of 1 per cent extra on the first preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 21.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company will pay a regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.75 a share on the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company, as provided in the lease, on April 2.

Western Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividends of \$2 a share on common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24.

The Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., has announced a dividend of 1 per cent every eight weeks. Formerly 1 per cent was declared each four weeks. The rate is now 6 1/2 instead of 13 per cent a year.

Cosden Oil & Gas Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable March 26 to stock of record March 14. This dividend compares with 3 1/2 per cent paid last quarter.

Hercules Powder Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent in cash. Also a dividend of 47 per cent, payable in Anglo-French bonds at 94 flat. This distribution and the cash dividends are payable March 24 to stock of record March 15.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
The International Silver Company reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1916, a surplus for the common stock of \$407,978 compared with a deficit of \$234,985 in 1915. Figures compare:

	1916	1915
Earnings	\$1,290,151	\$706,214
Depreciation	282,876	278,279
Balance	1,007,275	427,935
Interest on bonds	296,529	300,918
Adjustments	2,561	—
Div on pref stock	391,429	424,002
Surplus	407,978	234,985
Total surplus	3,212,751	2,805,673

*Deficit.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$33,820,005	\$32,937,372
Balance	4,513,416	2,925,626

Local United States Subtreasury
debit balance at the Boston Clearing House, \$157,271.

BOSTON'S FOREIGN TRADE
Boston's foreign trade in week ended March 3 and since Jan. 1 follows:

	1917	1916
Imports	\$5,328,616	\$7,724,817
Exports	10,142,790	10,142,790
Imports since Jan. 1	\$5,328,616	\$5,328,616
Exports since Jan. 1	48,820,754	48,820,754

*Deficit.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 53 1/2 @ 55; lead, March offered 10 1/2; April, 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4; May, 9 @ 9 1/4.

WORKINGS OF
NEW EXCESS
PROFITS TAX

Corporations and Partnerships
Exempt From the Federal In-
come Tax Also Exempt Un-
der New Law

The act providing for the special preparedness fund, passed by the United States Senate March 1, includes a special tax on profits of corporations and partnerships in addition to all taxes heretofore imposed. The tax is based on the net earnings of corporations and partnerships in excess of \$5000, plus 8 per cent of the actual capital invested. Tax imposed is at the rate of 8 per cent.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York gives the following explanatory example of its application. A domestic corporation having \$200,000 actual capital invested, and \$400,000 annual net earnings, would calculate the amount of its tax as follows: Net annual income, \$400,000; amount exempt, specific exemption \$5000, 8 per cent of \$200,000, \$16,000; total exemption, \$21,000; balance subject to 8 per cent tax, \$19,000; amount of tax, \$1520.

Foreign corporations and partnerships, as well as resident corporations and partnerships, are subject to the tax, except that it is assessed against foreign corporations and partnerships only on income received from sources within the United States and exemptions are allowed proportionately.

Net income (as shown by corporations on returns filed pursuant to the provision of the income tax law, act of Sept. 8, 1916) is used as the basis for the assessment of the tax, and returns filed for the year 1917 by corporations having a net income in excess of \$5000 shall include a full statement of capital invested. Partnerships having a net income of \$5000 or more must file returns setting forth the actual capital invested and gross income for the taxable year. For the purpose of computing net income, partnerships are allowed the same deductions as are allowed to individuals under section five and six of the income tax law.

Corporations exempt from the Federal income tax and partnerships similarly engaged are exempt from taxation under the excess profits tax law. Partnerships whose income is derived from agriculture or from personal services also are exempt.

The first taxable year is the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1917, but corporations and partnerships having a fiscal year other than the taxable year provided by law may make returns for their fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of income tax law.

The provisions of the act relating to excess profits do not affect the present income tax on individuals.

BOSTON WOVEN
HOSE & RUBBER

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company with prospective gross sales this year of \$7,000,000, has become one of the important local manufacturing concerns. Last year's sales exceeded \$6,101,000. The company does not issue an income account, but it is figured that net earnings last year were about 40 per cent on the \$2,000,000 common stock after preferred dividends. In other words, the company earned its 12 per cent regular dividend more than three times. During the fiscal year, was spent ended Sept. 1, 1916, \$322,710 was spent out of earnings on new buildings and machinery and \$750,000 was transferred from surplus to capital account.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD

	1917	1916
Operating revenues	\$6,712,001	\$6,005,245
Expenses—taxes	4,896,313	4,523,683
Operating expenses	1,726,687	1,420,462
Other income	167,743	122,560
Gross income	1,829,457	1,534,322
Deductions	1,644,892	1,809,458
Net income	249,565	269,435
July 1 to Jan. 31	\$48,655,129	\$42,898,169
Operating revenues	31,072,748	30,227,791
Operating expenses	14,582,381	13,558,299
Other income	1,747,735	956,049
Gross income	16,238,102	16,625,541
Deductions	11,523,099	11,312,881
Net income	4,715,003	5,312,660

*Deficit.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1917	1916
Fourth week Feb.	\$326,899	\$35,525
Month	967,277	\$88,952
From July 1	8,771,953	742,989

*Deficit.

ELECTRIFICATION PLANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Advices from St. Paul indicate the big Lake Champlain electrification project of Great Northern Railway will start this spring. Plans which have been perfected contemplate a dam to raise the level of the lake, which is 30 miles long and five miles wide. In addition to the 300 miles from Spokane to Seattle and several mountain divisions, greater stretches will be shortly electrified.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 1/2; cables 4.76 1/2; franc checks 5.85 1/2; reichsmarks checks 63 1/2; Viennese checks easier, cables 11.18, cables 11.20. Lire easy, checks 7.66, cables 7.65. Guilder checks 40 1/2, cables 40 1/2.

NET EARNINGS
OF NOVA SCOTIA
STEEL COMPANY

Profits After Interest Discourag-
ing, but It Has Profitable In-
terests in the Eastern Car Co.

Nova Scotia Steel's statement for its fiscal year to Dec. 31 showing net profits after interest of only \$2,104,478, equal to a trifling less than 28 per cent on the \$7,500,000 common, would be decidedly disappointing were it not understood that in the Eastern Car Company, a subsidiary, it has an undivided balance of profits equal to an additional \$10 a share on its common. The subsidiaries of Nova Scotia Steel Company by no means distributed their profits. The undivided profits of its steamship department were not far from another \$10 a share.

If Nova Scotia Steel had been intent upon making a record in 1916 and had tried, it might have shown between \$40 and \$50 a share for its common.

Nova Scotia Steel has at present a productive steel tonnage as great or greater than that of Lackawanna or Republic Iron & Steel. Its output possesses little variety and its plants are old-fashioned.

But out of the earnings of 1915, 1916 and prospective profits for 1917 the company is likely to accumulate a balance that will be available for plant rejuvenation when the time comes.

Its production of forged shells in 1916 was 90 per cent greater in number and 120 per cent greater in tonnage than the previous year. Finished steel shipments of all classes were 64 per cent larger in 1916 than in the previous year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

St. John (N. B.) Railway Company has been sold to New Brunswick Investment Company for \$1,300,000.

Automobile exports from United States totaled \$128,289,514 in 1914, an increase of nearly \$13,000,000 over 1915.

Egyptian long staple cotton is to be planted by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company on its 5000 acres of desert land near Chandler, Ariz.

St. Paul has lifted its embargo on grain to Chicago. Baltimore & Ohio has placed embargo in lower part of State against shipments to the East. Trade of the United States with China in 1916 made a new high record. It totaled \$111,557,000, compared with \$72,686,000 in 1915 and \$56,672,000 in 1914.

Members of the American Chemical Society in the metropolitan district of New York are to celebrate next Friday evening the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the New York section of the society.

Northwestern farmers are faced by high planting costs. In Minnesota the cost of cultivating an acre of potatoes runs from \$12 to \$20 normally, while the present cost is as marked shortage of seeds of all kinds, particularly of spring wheat.

Financial Chronicle says world's gold production in 1916 was valued at \$458,808,761, compared with \$471,834,145 in 1915, the largest in history. In 1914 output was valued at \$442,659,762. World's total gold production amounted to 22,194,911 fine ounces, compared with 22,825,015 ounces in 1915 and 21,413,708 ounces in 1914.

In Chile the first steel works has been established and started, making steel from scrap iron which was formerly exported to Europe. The products are bars, plates, angles, tees, construction steel, carriage parts, bolts, nuts, etc. The mill is small but it is able to produce at cost of 20 per cent less than imported products.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railway, 10 second grade railway, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Mo.	Yr.
Highest grade rails	94.40	95.22
Second grade rails	89.90	96.10
Public utility	95.14	95.45

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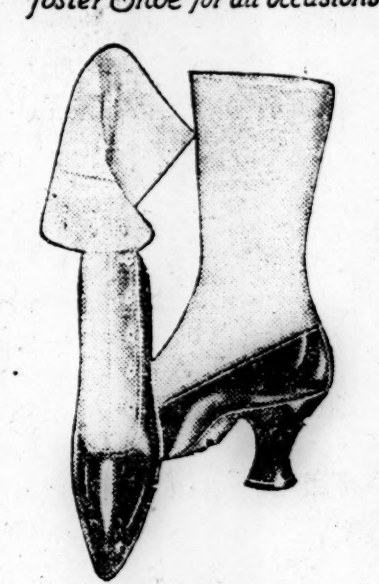
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EDUCATION

Commission to Investigate
Calcutta UniversityBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Lord Chelmsford has undoubtedly made an excellent first impression on Calcutta by the spirit in which he is attacking local educational problems. He has paid several surprise visits to the hostels in which the students at the university and the various colleges reside, and has endeavored to acquire some first-hand information as to the conditions under which they work. In addition to this, he has, as he informed the convocation of the university recently, had frequent occasion, during the past six months, to study papers in connection with the premier university of India, of which he is chancellor.

Dealing with the problem of the university, His Excellency said that the nearer one approached it, the more difficult, the more complicated did it appear. Its immensity, the fact that the university was situated in the center of a vast city, the necessity of adapting its work to the needs of the time, and the demand for what was hoped would be a great commercial and industrial development, all called for serious consideration.

"Shortly before the war," Lord Chelmsford continued, "I had occasion, in connection with my work on the London County Council, to study the needs of London and the report of the London University Commission. It seems to me that, mutatis mutandis, the problems of Calcutta and its university run on very similar lines; and as in London it was imperative, if the university was to fill its place in the life of the community, to institute an inquiry of a very comprehensive and searching character, so too in Calcutta I believe an inquiry of the same nature is likely to be fruitful of good results. We all desire that the education given here should be of the highest and best quality and should proceed on the soundest educational lines. In London the Government of the day realized that the problem was too vast and complicated for executive action, so they appointed a commission of very great strength, presided over by Lord Haldane, and the result was a report which, omnium consensu, is of the highest educational value.

"We, as the Government of India, have very carefully considered the situation with regard to Calcutta University, and we have come to the conclusion that a small but strong commission, appointed to sit next cold weather, on similar lines and with terms of reference following those of the London University Commission, is a necessary preliminary to a constructive policy in relation to our problems, and we have every hope that a commission so appointed may give us a report of equal educational value. I approached Lord Haldane, and asked him if he would be willing to preside over this commission, but he replied that, while nothing would have given him greater pleasure, he is so deeply engaged in judicial and educational work that acceptance is impossible.

"I am determined, however," proceeded the Viceroy, "that so far as in me lies, the composition of this commission shall be of the strongest possible character on the educational side, and that educational qualifications shall alone be considered. I am hoping to get as many as three educational experts from England to advise us, and local representatives will, of course, have a place on the commission of whom the same qualifications will be required. Educational problems should be considered with a single eye to educational efficiency, and that has been and will be my sole thought in the establishment of this commission and in its composition.

So far as can be seen, the Indian press, while it gratefully acknowledges the timeliness and sympathy of Lord Chelmsford's address, is by no means anxious for a commission of inquiry into the status of the University of Calcutta.

Opportunities That Are Open
to WomenSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—A vocational conference for women has just been held at the University of Wisconsin. Its purpose was to reveal to many women that there are more opportunities for them than teaching; to reveal to already interested, eager women, what these opportunities are.

The conference for this year was the fifth at the University of Wisconsin. The plan as practiced here originated with the Young Women's Christian Association and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, who together brought a few speakers to the university to address the women on vocational opportunities. Since then the conference idea has developed enormously.

Miss Alice Isabel Hazeltine, graduate of the University of Syracuse and the New York Library School, at present director of the children's work in the public library in St. Louis, spoke of the numerous positions open to the trained worker in connection with children's libraries: the supervision of children's rooms of libraries, of story telling, of library work in public schools, or of a playground system of libraries; and later, the supervision of all the children's work in a large city or in a State, through the library commission.

Charles E. Brown, curator of the Wisconsin Historical Library Museum, told of the new and growing field for women in museum work. Mrs. Flora Taylor Young, educational director of Peoria, Ill., spoke of "The Department Store Teacher." "Here-

tofore the only education that was given in department stores was a good scolding," she said. "Then Mrs. Prince's school was founded and now we have instruction in textiles, salesmanship and store ethics. This training has raised the shop girl to the professional worker." Mrs. Young is a graduate of Mrs. Prince's school of salesmanship in Boston, and has for several years been connected with department stores as educational director.

"A woman should hire women," was the assertion in the last address, "The Relation Between Vocation and Interest," by Miss Heloise Arnold, who employs the 6000 women of the Sears, Roebuck Company. "A woman is bet-

ter fitted to employ her own kind, as she is the better judge," she said. Success in employment work comes in dealing with people as interesting problems, Miss Arnold said. She encouraged the college girl as one with ideals and wide-awake interest, to enter the field. "Women will never become a force in the business world until they regard it as life," Miss Arnold concluded.

In March Miss Helen M. Bennett of the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations will be at the university for conferences. It was thought by a carrying over of the conferences in this way, interest would be maintained in the vocational idea for a longer time throughout the year.

Notes of Education in Great Britain

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Historical Association held its annual general meeting in London recently. In her presidential address, Mrs. J. R. Green said that there was in the teaching of history, as represented in the association, a determination that the truth of history should be fixed by no control of State or political parties, but should represent the resolute and independent search for truth.

The master of Balliol (Mr. A. L. Smith) then gave an address on "Historical Fatalism." He said that those of them who found an interest in the application of historical study to the practical purposes of life were now face to face with a new situation. As a consequence of the war there was a call upon them to help in the reconstruction of society. They had to bring to this service all their knowledge and those powers of thinking which could only be made effective when based on knowledge. It was not to the parliamentary politicians, or to the platform orator, that public opinion was at present willing to intrust the destinies of the British race. Never had men had such reason to turn to the past for counsel and comfort as now. In his Creighton lecture, Professor Pollard had argued that institutions grew and were not designed, and on those grounds had objected to a Parliament for the Empire which should be the result of conscious design. Though it might be true of the English Constitution that it had passed through a long period of unconscious growth, yet that did not imply that conscious reason should never be applied to national development, growth did not necessarily mean a jungle; there was growth in an orchard. Was not this perhaps a critical period in which the nation was passing out of blind growth and showing a capacity to apply to its progress systematic study, statistical tests, and even experiment and verification by results.

If every one folded his hands and waited, the financial burden of the war would crush future generations. The master of Balliol then observed that it was just when the difficulties of Canada were at their highest that the demand for union came. Indeed, the decisive date in the modern history of the Empire was 1867, when the Dominion of Canada was created. Later on Australia and South Africa also achieved unity of government by definite acts of design. The master of Balliol agreed that it would be disastrous for the United Kingdom to attempt to force growth. But it was not forcing growth to call attention to the urgent need for thought on the problem which, before they knew where they were, would be clamoring for solution. It was necessary to consider whether there should be a true Imperial Parliament, or a loose system of alliances.

At one of the many educational gatherings which have taken place lately in London, Mr. H. J. Mackinder, who was in the chair, diverged from the subject of ways projections (which was being discussed by the geographical and mathematical associations) to the question of what should be the university treatment of young men when they came back from the war. For the first time, said Mr. Mackinder, since the days of Charles I, the tradition of Oxford and Cambridge had been completely broken. A whole generation of undergraduates had dropped out. It was impossible to think that after the war the vast majority of young men now at the front, who under ordinary circumstances would have been the recruits of the learned professions, would ever go through the normal undergraduate course. It would take too big a slice out of life, and the demand for men would be far too urgent and the tasks to be done too great.

Mr. Mackinder took as an illustration a boy at Cambridge who when the war began was just at the end of his first college year. What profession he was to follow, he might have known at the back of his own thoughts, but his relatives had no clear idea on the subject. Becoming a subaltern in a territorial battalion, he went out to India and from there to Mesopotamia, where he had remained ever since. Now this experience might have had a strengthening effect upon his character, but, said the speaker, it would be difficult to name the profession for which it was an adequate preparation.

Many thousands of young men who had had no experience must somehow contrive to find an educational substitute for the ordinary college course, or learn to do without those final years of study. Already there were indications of coming demands, on the part of those who had come back wounded, for some replacement of the educational opportunities that they had lost; it would be for the universities to satisfy these demands in addition to meeting the requirements of the youths who would be

growing up after the war. They would have to devise something which would give the essence of a liberal education to the young man who came back from the front, and at the same time to do it in the only manner that he would, as a rule, be ready to submit to—namely, in some shortened way, and in a way that obviously bore directly upon life.

Mr. Mackinder thought that present conditions would lead to many novel experiments, not only in the careers of young men, but also of girls belonging to the same generation.

It is interesting to note that the "free grammar school," which has played so great a part in the educational progress of England, does not mean a school in which instruction is given free of charge. Before any intending benefactor could found a grammar school he had first to seek authority from the Crown, and this was granted in a Royal charter, permitting the erection in a given place of a "free grammar school." As years went on the meaning of the word free was discussed with much acrimony; by some it was interpreted to mean eleemosynary, and those who had access to a "free school" for their sons objected to paying the fees, even when the course of study was extended far beyond what the pious founder had contemplated.

However, when a dispute on this topic arose some 60 years ago at Shrewsbury, the great Dr. Kennedy proved that "free," and the Latin "libera," from which it was translated, meant not eleemosynary, but exempt from superior jurisdiction. The schools which had existed before the Reformation had generally been subject to the Bishop, or to some ecclesiastical authority, such as an abbey or a college of priests. The master of a "free grammar school" was exempt from all control except that of the trustees who elected him. "Libera" did not mean eleemosynary, still as a matter of fact the grammar schools were founded for the benefit of the poor. In most cases the founder was himself a man of humble origin, who had acquired wealth by industry; and it was his purpose to give to the sons of peasants, and mechanics, and petty traders, the educational opportunities which he himself had lacked.

A letter written from the House of Commons by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth has created a considerable stir in the English public schools. His proposal is that the bigger boys should be released from their scholastic duties and organized for work on the farms during the remaining period of the war. Several replies to Mr. Harmsworth have been published in the columns of The Times; but as the arguments used in these are included in the full and cogent answer made by Mr. Nowell Smith, headmaster of Sherborne, it will be sufficient to summarize his reply.

Mr. Nowell Smith begins, in the first instance, by speaking of offers which he had himself made to neighboring farmers to use the Sherborne boys for the harvest. While those farmers who had accepted the offer in 1915 had professed great satisfaction with the vigor and perseverance of the "young gentlemen," yet when the next hay season came round only two applications for help were received; and this in spite of the posting of a notice in the marketplace, and of visits to the farms by some of the school staff.

The headmaster of Sherborne then goes on to say that many public school boys have done a certain amount of work in the holidays in the harvest field and in felling timber; that the Sherborne lads are now digging up the fringes of their playing fields for potatoes. Though more than half the school could be doing so, it would be willingly done, Mr. Nowell Smith questions the advisability "of taking all able-bodied public school boys of 16 and upwards and turning them into all-day farm laborers." He points out that these lads are receiving instruction at school in the junior officers training corps; and that at or about the age of 18 they go to the military colleges or to the Army flying corps. Apart from this aspect of their education, the final period of a boy's school life "is probably the most valuable of all in producing that subtly compounded power of leadership which, by consent of all competent authorities, is the one priceless asset which the public school boy brings to the Army." Mr. Nowell Smith sums up the matter by saying that it would be a spendthrift policy to spoil the supply of subalterns in order to scratch up a few more acres for food.

In regard to the much more numerous class of public elementary schools, an endeavor is also being made to make the school gardens subserve a national purpose. The Board of Education has addressed to local education authorities a letter dealing with the growing of food by the scholars. The circular says that the board does not approve the idea that such gar-

University of Winnipeg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Minister of Education for Manitoba has put before the Legislature a bill by which it is proposed to place the University of Winnipeg under the control of a Board of Governors appointed by the Government for a term of three years, giving them entire charge of the whole institution. All academic matters, however, will first pass before the University Council, a body having 27 members, six of whom are appointed by the Government, and corresponding to the senates of the University of Toronto and those of the other provinces.

the value of a sound general education become the property, not merely of an expert thinker here and there, but of intelligent men and women generally. Vocational training will then only be looked upon as rails that, useful as they are for their own special place, require a firm underlying embankment of general knowledge.

Teaching English to Little
Folks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Sir John H. A. MacDonald, K. C. B., LL. D., Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, recently lectured before the members of the Philosophical Institution, on how to teach English to children. The traditional mode of teaching the English language, Sir John said, was the reverse process to that by which the child had naturally learned its "mother" tongue and therefore education in this direction did not produce the best and most intelligent results. The severe yet sound criticism of existing methods, coming from a man of such wide reputation and sympathies was listened to with much interest.

A child, Sir John MacDonald continued, quickly grasped that sounds conveyed thoughts to others and gradually learnt language through the ear. A word might consist of several parts, but a child did not analyze these, he heard it as a whole. He learned to speak without any knowledge of the alphabet or of the intricacies of what was called scientific grammar.

In the past the general idea in the teaching of reading had been to start with the letters of the English alphabet. He was glad to see there was a tendency to abandon that system. He felt that the alphabet should form no part of the initial instruction of the child. The alphabet did not give exact signs for the various sounds; one letter often expressed two, or even three or four different sounds, while different letters often expressed the same sound and so forth, which was very misleading to a child learning to read. In teaching, therefore, he would rather recommend that a child should be taught to observe and recognize little words by their whole written or printed appearance as a mind-picture. This was a far more intelligent and successful method than the endeavor to teach the individual letters.

Sir John MacDonald brought to his subject the experiences of author, soldier, lawyer, inventor and educationist. It was through his exertions that postcards were introduced into Great Britain. The keynote of his useful work might be summed up in his own words, "It is a joy to be able thus to give a little help to a great work—the work of insuring, as Disraeli said, that right be done."

Rhodes Scholarships

America is not to be represented in the Rhodes scholarships for Oxford University this year. The results of the recent examinations show that in six of the states electing pupils this year, Maryland, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia, there were no candidates, while in two, Tennessee and Arizona, no one passed.

"Doubtless," says the American Oxonian, "this is due in large measure to the war. Men feel that the resources of Oxford are crippled by the war (as they are) and that this is not a time to go to England for an education. It seems to us that the lack of competition for the scholarships, in normal times as well as now, is peculiarly a matter for the former Rhodes scholars to remedy."

Opportunities for the College Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—As a direct outcome of the first intercollegiate conference of vocational opportunities other than teaching for college women which was held at Wheaton College last week, it is confidently expected that colleges throughout the United States will take up the subject with greater earnestness and render a more practical service than heretofore, making vocational guidance and placement a definite part of college work. The idea is a new one in all colleges but as revealed at the conference many colleges are doing something, at least, in this line of work and some are doing much.

The idea of the conference originated with a student at Wheaton, Miss Catherine Filene, a daughter of A. Lincoln Filene, a prominent business man of Boston, who is actively associated with the Boston Vocation Bureau and other educational interests both local and national in character. The interest it attracted was surprising even to its promoters, delegates and visitors coming to the conference from as far as the University of Ohio and from different colleges and universities in the State of New York.

The program was exceptionally well arranged, containing the names of women and men connected with education, employment and the vocations themselves and giving as much attention to practical detail as to theory or ideal. The subject was gone at from the bottom. It was not enough to train a girl for some agreeable occupation or to place her in it after she was trained, or even to find out for what she was best suited. It must be known beforehand what the industry had to offer for all this, if it might not be better, in spite of natural inclinations, aptitudes and special training, to direct attention to something less attractive in itself but offering

Proposed Organization of Schools in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As soon as political conditions in Mexico seem to warrant it, a definite, organized work to educate the people of that country is to be put in operation by the missionary boards of Protestant churches throughout the United States. For years past these boards have conducted schools in Mexico and excellent work have they done, often giving the people the only means of education they had. They have turned out young men and women who in teaching and other positions are doing much to maintain a balance of calm and constructive work in the midst of the prevailing excitement. A law just enacted by Mexico governing education, and especially a radical reconstruction of plans for all mission schools in the Republic.

Previous to the war there had been no organized plan of work among the mission boards themselves. Each established its schools where it saw fit, with the result that some states had several and some none at all. While there was little cooperation among schools and workers, it was evident that a much better work could be carried on if there was a more unified plan.

Taking advantage of the conditions that have compelled Americans to leave their Mexican posts, a conference of missionaries and missionary boards working in Mexico was held some time ago to discuss a reorganization of the work to be carried on as soon as hostilities ceased. This has resulted in a territorial revision by means of which each denomination, Congregationalists, Baptists, Disciples, Friends, Methodists, Associated Reformed Presbyterians, Presbyterians north and Presbyterians south, has its own separate territory in which to carry on and develop its work and duplication and overlapping will be avoided.

With the entire country cared for in a systematic way, the general improvement is expected to be much more rapid than under the former method. Among other things special responsibility for contiguous territory will enable the missions to arrange for regular and frequent conferences, and institutions of teachers and other workers making the teaching standard higher and educational development more rapid.

So far the schools have been of elementary and secondary grade, but now it is probable that in some sections, at least, the primary and kindergarten will be added, while a college with departments for the training of native teachers has been provided for to be supported by all the denominations working together. Its location is as yet undecided.

The public schools of the United States have served as a model for the schools in Mexico and doubtless will continue to do so. When the missionaries were withdrawn, about two years ago, there were some 12,556 pupils enrolled in the schools. The girls and boys were almost evenly divided, although the girls slightly outnumbered the boys. A much larger enrollment than this is looked for in the first year after the new work is started.

Emphasis is to be placed on industrial work, the girls to be taught domestic science and the boys those forms which are most in demand in the sections of the country where they live, agriculture in the country districts and in the cities those that will help them to secure and keep employment. A little of this work has been done previously. Typewriting and other commercial branches have been taught in a number of the schools, especially in the Colegio In-

ternational of the American Board at

Guadalajara. High schools are to be established in each mission district; one for boys and one for girls. Even now when many of the missionary teachers and missionaries have been withdrawn, definite constructive work is being carried on in Mexico. For instance, new schoolhouses are being built even in those districts swept by the revolution. While labor is high, building material has been cheap. "It helps to give the people a feeling of security to see constructive work going on," says Secretary James L. Barton of the American Board, "while at the same time workmen who would otherwise be idle are given employment at a living wage."

Special workers of the American board are now traveling through the mountainous region of Northwestern Mexico where the native Indians are still wild, for the purpose of preparing the way for schools and work to be started. It is hoped, very soon.

Although popular education was begun in Mexico by Diaz, and General Carranza is doing much to advance it, the country is so large and so poor, in spite of its vast resources, there will be plenty of opportunity for private organizations to carry on educational work there for some years to come, provided Mexico, in her zeal for absolute independence of the United States and her fear of ecclesiastical domination, does not exclude northern cooperation.

Schools in the Agro Romano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The committee for schools for the peasants of the Agro Romano has extended its operations to the wild region spreading toward the coast in the direction of Anzio and Nettuno, thereby including the Pontine marshes in the chain of schools. There are hundreds of nomad families in this wild district, hailing from the Lepini and Simbrunni mountains, who live in primitive wattle huts, and cultivate the estates of Conca Campomorto and Acciarella and the land belonging to the agrarian university of Nettuno.

With the help of the peasants themselves, who have constructed fine school huts with material provided by Princess D. Gina Borghese and the University of Nettuno, the school committee has instituted four schools in this region, with day and evening classes. They were opened recently by Signor Canepa, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, who also visited the hut villages in order that he might become personally acquainted with the hard conditions of life endured by these peasants. Signor Boselli, the Italian Premier, has presented a gift of 2000 lire to the director of the schools which is to be equally divided among them and will be expended chiefly on clothing for the scholars.

Two Forces in Vocational
Training

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Broader, more enlightening and more general vocational training than is now given was advocated by Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University and Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in addressing the Public Education Association at the Hotel Biltmore the other evening.

Professor Dewey said that the movement for vocational training conceals within itself two mighty opposing forces. One would use the public schools to turn out more efficient labor with certain advantages to themselves. The other would utilize all the resources of public opinion to equip the pupils to control their own economic careers in the future. The latter, he said, would bring about such a reorganization of industry as would change it from a feudalistic to a democratic order.

"Instead of trying to split schools into two kinds—one of a trade type for children who it is assumed are to be employees and one of a liberal type for the children of the well-to-do, it will aim at such a reorganization of existing schools as will give all pupils a genuine respect for useful work, ability to render service and contempt for social parasites whether they be called tramps or leaders of 'society,'" Professor Dewey said.

Mr. Gompers called attention to what he called the marvelous effectiveness of the team-work of the German people, which he said had been one of the greatest revelations of the present European war. Permeated with democratic ideals, that same thing, Mr. Gompers said, was what organized labor asks the public schools of the United States to accomplish in peace.

Boy Scout Professorship at
Teachers College

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the first time in the history of Teachers College, the annual expenses will exceed \$1,000,000, a budget of \$1,101,375 having been adopted for the fiscal year 1917-18 by the board of trustees held today.

In order to make the preparations of Boy Scout leaders, and Scout masters a regular feature of the curriculum of Teachers College, the board accepted the offer made by Cleveland H. Dodge and Francis Phelps Dodge, presented through the Boy Scouts of America by the chief executive, James E. West, to maintain in Teachers College for a certain number of years a provisional professorship in scouting and recreational leadership. Dean Russell was authorized to make arrangements for the introduction of this work in the college.

THE HOME FORUM

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOTHERS have brought their children to Jesus that he should bless them, but the disciples, with mistaken officiousness, for the Master loved children, hindered those that would bring them to him. So, partly as a rebuke to his self-seeking students and partly because he saw an opportunity to teach a great lesson, Christ Jesus gave utterance to words that must have filled his hearers with amazement. Placing a little child in their midst, he said: "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein."

Jesus, of course, had much to say about the kingdom of God or of heaven. He made it very plain that this kingdom was simply a harmonious state of mind, that is, that our thought was to be in harmony with the divine Mind. He assuredly never thought and never spoke of it as a locality or a place. It is therefore practical to ask what this manner of childlike understanding was that Christ Jesus recommended so highly. That it must have been in harmony with his own habits of thought, cannot be doubted, for Christ Jesus was a living exponent of every precept he gave or recommended. So we see that the understanding which Jesus declared would usher us into the kingdom of God, must have been childlike in its simplicity, yet profound enough to satisfy the Master, even he who was the wisest and sanest man that ever trod our earth; and the understanding which formed the motive of this thinking is clearly found in innocence, purity and love.

Almost one of the first things we learn in Christian Science is the fact that thought governs the body and that the body is but thought objectified. "The human body is, of course, always at the beck and call of thought. If we move, our thought moves first and the body follows obediently after it. Whatever we do thought precedes the act. Now, if the body is obedient to the slightest whim of human belief, should it not also be obedient to the great

truths of God as revealed to us in the Bible and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"? Since these truths stir us to the very depths of our being, should they not affect us more profoundly even than the thought of mere bodily needs? "Truth," says Mrs. Eddy, "is an alternative in the entire system, and can make it 'every whit whole.'" (Science and Health, p. 371.)

Now the thoughts governed by purity and love that are uppermost in the child-like mind are accompanied by a body of wonderful endurance and elasticity. It is only as the child becomes older that this great elasticity is lost and the tissues of the body become hardened. Materia medica has been very busy in accounting for this change along the lines of matter and has left thought entirely out of the question. Yet materia medica has long ago acknowledged that it cannot find the secret of this change even though it declares that, all things considered, our lives are, on an average, preposterously short. Christian Science, of course, easily reveals the secret. It shows conclusively that the simple question of age has nothing to do with the proposition at all, in fact years filled with thoughts of purity and love should increase our life, even our days upon earth, rather than decrease our joys and shorten our years. The change that takes place from childhood to so-called old-age, is entirely a change of thought, wherein, when uninstructed by Christian Science, we constantly accumulate experiences of impurity, anger, hatred, envy and self-pity. It is true the average human life has also its memories of unselfish deeds; but these form so little of our experiences that they are but a mild deterrent upon the other so-called undermining forces.

Is it not clear, then, that if the thoughts of men and women at sixty or seventy were as childlike in their purity and love as they are at six and seven, the body would not have lost any of its elasticity or endurance? Mankind would naturally prefer to

believe in the convenient excuse that it is all a matter of years, but a faithful study of this question in the light of Christian Science proves that years have nothing to do with it at all. It is not the years but just the lack of understanding, the lack of Truth, which has filled these years, that has caused the mischief.

Mankind, however, desires neither the experiences nor the fruits of false believing. Mrs. Eddy says on page 186 of Science and Health, "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." The entire category of human experiences against which we have been led to believe we are powerless to act, is the result of spiritual ignorance, or, what amounts to the same thing, ignorance of the Science of Christianity, the Science that Jesus taught and practiced. If Christian Science were the object of as much sincere study as mankind is willing to give to its contemplation of the human body or to materia medica, the decrepitude that is supposed to accompany a sum of years would vanish forever.

It may be said that habits of right understanding should begin with children. So they should, but nothing can hinder the activity of understanding which is centered in Truth and Love. If our thought has found its rightful source in God, divine Mind, and our reasoning is not based upon the limitations of matter, the human body must respond, for it can never be anything else than the servant of thought, and reasonably, the more thought is centered in the omnipotence of God, good, the more perfect will the body's obedience be.—and that obedience can begin now. Jesus' entire life proved a most marvelous, yet natural, obedience to correct scientific understanding, which based his thinking always upon Spirit, never upon matter. "Immortal Mind feeds the body with supernal freshness and fairness," Mrs. Eddy says, "supplying it with beautiful images of thought and destroying the woes of sense which each day brings to a nearer tomb." (Science and Health, p. 248.)

Plowmen on a Swiss Farm

Gottfried Keller's "Seldwyla People" has been called one of the four masterpieces of German prose. He was the son of a Swiss carpenter, and in this work gives a picture of the life in a small Swiss town and on the upland farms. The following extract is from one of the tales in the book: "Half an hour distant from the town of Seldwyla, a wide upland, lifting

its cultivated slope above a beautiful river, breaks down in a long wave to the rich plain below. A village with a number of well-to-do farmsteads lies at the foot of the slope; and its length was formerly traversed by three long parallel fields, spread out side by side like three broad ribbons.

"One sunny September morning two farmers were plowing on the upland. Each drove his furrow across one of the two outer fields, the middle one (which seemed to have lain fallow for years) being a mere wilderness covered with stones and rank weeds, where swarms of winged insects hummed untroubled.

"Both the farmers were tall muscular men . . . with the appearance of sober and well-to-do landowners. They were dressed alike in knee breeches of stout drill, of which every immovable fold seemed to have been hewn out of stone. Whenever their progress was checked by any chance obstruction they steadied the plow-tail in a vigorous grasp, their stiff shirt-sleeves trembling with the movement, their freshly shaven faces looking steadily and watchfully ahead, while their eyes, blinking a little in the sun, scanned the length of the furrow, or cast an occasional sideways glance if a distant sound broke the country stillness. Slowly, and with a certain natural ease, they set one foot before the other, neither one of them speaking a word as they advanced, except when now and then they called out an order to the farm lad who walked beside the stately horses.

"Seen thus, a little way off, the two men looked extraordinarily alike. Both were perfect specimens of a native type, and so strong was the resemblance between them that at a distance they were only to be distinguished by the fact that the tassel of one white cap hung over the wearer's forehead while that of the other

dangled on his nape. This difference was reversed when each man turned at the end of his furrow and began to drive his plow in the opposite direction; for then, when the two came in line on the summit of the slope and each gradually crossed the other's orbit, the tassel of the plowman facing the fresh east wind hung down on his nape, while that of the other dangled over his forehead. There was even an intermediate moment when both caps stood upright, wavering in the air and flickering skyward like white flames. And in the golden calm light of September it was a fine sight to behold the two men pass each other on the height, quietly driving their plows, and gradually moving farther and farther apart, until, like setting stars, they sank behind the curve of the hill, to ascend again after an interval."

The Invasion

Spring, they say, with his greenery Northward marches at last, Mustering thorns and elm; Breezes rumor him conquering, Tell how Victory sits High on his glancing helm.

Smit with the sting of his archery, Hardest ashes and oaks Burn at the root below: . . .

Here where winter oppresses us Still we listen and doubt, Dreading a hope betrayed: Sore we long to be greeting him, Still we linger and doubt "What if his march be stayed?"

So we wait the deliverer; Surely soon shall he come. Soon shall his hour be due: Spring shall come with his greenery, Life be lovely again. Earth be the home we knew. —Sir Henry Newbolt.

Pope's Essay on Criticism

Writing of Pope in his "Lives of the Poets," Johnson says: "One of his greatest though one of his earliest works is the 'Essay on Criticism,' which, if he had written nothing else, would have placed him among the first critics and the first poets, as it exhibits every mode of excellence that can embellish or dignify didactic composition, selection of matter, novelty of arrangement, justness of precept, splendour of illustration, and propriety of digression. I know not whether it be pleasing to consider that he produced this piece at twenty, and never afterwards excelled it; he that delights himself with observing that such powers may be so soon attained, cannot but grieve to think that life was ever after at a stand.

"To mention the particular beauties of the Essay would be unprofitably tedious; but I cannot forbear to observe that the comparison of a student's progress in the sciences with the journey of a traveler in the Alps, is perhaps the best that English poetry can show. A simile, to be perfect, must both illustrate and ennoble the subject; must show it to the understanding in a clearer view, and display it to the fancy with greater dignity; but either of these qualities may be sufficient to recommend it. In didactic poetry, of which the great purpose is instruction, a simile may be praised which illustrates, though it does not ennoble; in heroics, that may be admitted which ennobles,

though it does not illustrate. That it may be complete, it is required to exhibit, independently of its references, a pleasing image; for a simile is said to be a short episode. To this antiquity was so attentive, that circumstances were sometimes added, which, having no parallels, served only to fill the imagination, and produced what Perrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail.' In their similes the greatest writers have sometimes failed; the ship-race, compared with the chariot-race, is neither illustrated nor aggrandized; land and water make all the difference: when Apollo, running after Daphne, is likened to a greyhound chasing a hare, there is nothing gained; the ideas of pursuit and flight are too plain to be made plainer. . . . The simile of the Alps has no useless parts, yet affords a striking picture by itself; it makes the foregoing position better understood, and enables it to take faster hold on the attention; it assists the apprehension, and elevates the fancy."

Liberty in Self-Control

Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there is within the more there must be without.—Burke.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Street in Gisors, Normandy, France

If one takes the little branch line at Vernon on the Seine, passes Vernonnet and Giverny, the home of the painter Monet, passes the station for Les Roches Guyon and its ancient chateau, passes an old walled farmhouse with guardian towers at each corner of its vast rectangle, one will arrive at last at Gisors, the terminus of the line. Like many another old town in Normandy, it still bears witness to the struggle between England and France. Also like many another Norman town it possesses a church that attests by its evidence of the almost superhuman activity of the medieval builders. Situated on the Eppe, a beautiful

little tributary of the Seine and two of its tributaries, Gisors is gay with flowers and greenery in the summer. The gardens of many of its dwelling-houses run down to one or the other of these streams, and, as one crosses them by little bridges in the streets, or passes at some corner, a group of women washing under the houses, erected for that purpose, on their banks, one has a feeling of refreshment and finds the town gaining in brightness and vivacity.

As the former capital of that debatable province, the Norman Vexin, Gisors of course has its castle. Built by Henry I of England, the ruins of

it rise above the town and from its battlements one can obtain a fine view of the towers of the church and of the steep pitched gables of inn and ancient dwelling house. If Dumas' Three Musketeers were abroad they would surely be met with in the intricate passages of such an inn as nestles immediately below the castle walls.

The Rue de Cappeville, the main street of Gisors, is a broad and imposing thoroughfare, but branching from it by way of contrast, are to be found such narrow passageways as that in the illustration. It bears the imposing name of the Rue du Grand Monarque.

Miss Martineau on the Hudson and at West Point

"I went three times up the Hudson," says Harriet Martineau, in one of her books of American travel. "The first time we went up, the early part of the morning was foggy, and the mist hung upon the ridge of the Palisades—the rocky western barrier of the river. There were cottages perched here and there, and trees were sprinkled in the crevices; and a little yellow strand, just wide enough for the fisherman and his boat, now and then intervened between the waters and the perpendicular rock. In the shadowy recesses of the shore sloops were moored. Seagulls dipped their wings in the gleams of the river, and the solitary fishhawk sailed slowly over the woods."

"Further on the river widens into the Tappan Sea, and then the hills rise higher behind the banks, and wandering gleams lighted up a mountain region here and there. . . . We were shown Mr. Irving's cottage, the spot where André was captured, and other interesting points. Then the banks seemed to close, and it was matter for conjecture where the outlet was. The waters were hemmed in by abrupt and dark mountains, but the channel was still broad and smooth enough for all the steamboats in the republic to ride in safety. Ridges of rock plunged into the waters, garnished with trees that seemed to grow without soil; above them were tracts of cultivation on the mountain side, and slopes of cleared land, with white houses upon them. Doves flitted among the nearer trees, and gay rowboats darted from point to point, from one island to another. West Point, beautiful as it is, was always visible too soon. Yet to leave the boat was the only way to remain in sight of the Highlands, and the charms of the place itself are scarcely to be surpassed."

"In some solitary spots of this settlement the stranger cannot help meditating on the vast materials of human

happiness which are placed at the disposal of the real administrators of this great country. Here where life is swarming all around, how few are the habitations of men! Here are woods climbing above woods to the clouds and stretching to the horizon, in which myriads of creatures are chirping, humming and sporting; clefts whence the waters gush out; green slopes ready for the plow and the sickle; flat meadows with a few haycocks lying at the foot of mountains yet untouched. . . . A gay group on the steps of the hotel, a company of cadets parading on the green; the ferryman and his fare, and the owners of this and that and the other of the houses perched upon the pinnacles of the hills; these are all as yet visible in a region which will hereafter be filled with speech and busy with thought.

"On the steep above the landing place, I was introduced to Mr. Irving, with whom I had a few minutes' conversation before he stepped into the ferryboat. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Morris were our guides to Ft. Putnam, . . . the only ruins that adorn this scenery."

"I went alone down to Kosciusko's garden. I loved this retreat at an hour when I was likely to have it to myself. It is a nook scooped, as it were, out of the rocky bank of the river, and reached by descending several flights of steps from the platform behind the hotel and the academy. Besides the piled rocks and the vegetation with which they are clothed, there is nothing but a clear spring, which wells up in a stone basin, inscribed with the hero's name. This was his favorite retreat; and here he sat for many hours in a day, with his book and his thoughts. After fancying for some time that I was alone, and playing with the fountain and the leaves of the red beech and maple, now turning into its autumnal scarlet, I found, on looking up, that one of the

cadets was stretched at length on a high projection of rock, and another was coming down the steps. The latter accosted me, and offered to point out the objects of interest about the place. We had a long conversation about his academical life."

Giles and the Skylark

When music waking speaks the Skylark high! Just starting from the corn she cheerily sings, And trusts with conscious pride her downy wings; Still louder breathes, and in the face of day Mounts up, and calls on Giles to mark her way. Close to his eyes his hat he instant bends, And forms a friendly telescope, that lends Just aid enough to dull the glaring light. And place the wand'ring bird before his sight, Yet oft beneath a cloud she sweeps along. Lost for awhile, yet pours her varied song: He views the spot, and as the cloud moves by, Again she stretches up the clear blue sky; Her form, her motion, undistinguish'd quite. Save when she wheels direct from shade to light: The flutt'ring songstress a mere speck became. Like fancy's floating bubbles in a dream. . . . —Robert Bloomfield.

What I Must Do

What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think.—Emerson.

From "The Red Lacquer Music-Stand"

A music-stand of crimson lacquer, long since brought In some fast clipper ship from China, quaintly wrought With bossed and carved flowers and fruits in blackening gold. The slender shaft all twined about and thickly scrolled With vine leaves and young twisted tendrils, whirling, curling, Flinging their new shoots over the four wings, and swirling Out on the three wide feet in golden lumps and streams; Petals and apples in high relief, and where the seams Are worn with handling, through the polished crimson sheen, Long streaks of black, the under lacquer, shine out clean. Four desks, adjustable, to suit the heights of players Sitting to viols or standing up to sing, four layers Of music to serve every instrument, are there. And on the apex, a large flat-topped golden pear. —Amy Lowell.

Painter and Passersby

I was sketching the other day near a foundry, and one person after another stopped and commented. Some passed on, considerably leaving me to attend to my work, without asking questions. An Irishman queried, "What are you doing that for?" "I paint to learn," was my reply. "Strange way to learn anything. I'd rather pound iron." And he was right. Of course the critic came along; one of those people that know everything. "You haven't got chimneys enough on that house. You've only got three there, and there are four." I could only reply: "The only way is to do it yourself." —William Morris Hunt.

The Poet and the Bird

Said a people to a poet—"Go out from among us straightaway. While we are thinking earthly things, thou singest of divine: There's a little fair brown nightingale who, sitting in the gateway, Makes fitter music to our ear than any song of thine." The poet went out weeping; the nightingale ceased chanting: "Now, wherefore, O thou nightingale, is all thy sweetness done?" —"I cannot sing my earthly things, the heavenly poet wanting, Whose highest harmony includes the lowest under sun."

And when I last came by the place, I swear the music left there Was only of the poet's song, and not the nightingale's. —Mrs. Browning.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917

EDITORIALS

The British Empire and the War

THERE is no man in England who can, today, claim to speak with greater authority, in the name of Labor, than Mr. Arthur Henderson. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who at once succeeded and preceded him as head of the Labor Party, and Mr. Philip Snowden, the hope of the Independents, are both lost leaders. But Mr. Henderson, without their eloquence, and devoid of their emotions, holds straight on, in his course, despite shot or storm, like some great three-decker, of the old days, when fleets fought in the Atlantic. For some fourteen years this undemonstrative Scotsman has sat in Parliament, for the great Durham mining constituency of Barnard Castle, with the result that the boy who began life as a molder's apprentice, in the famous Stephenson works, at Newcastle, has grown to be the Privy Councillor, Cabinet Minister, and Member of Parliament, who is one of the tiny group of five men to whom the Empire has intrusted its destinies for the greatest war the world has ever seen.

It is for these reasons that Mr. Henderson is so peculiarly entitled to speak in the name of the workers of the British Empire, and it is again these reasons which make the interview with him, given elsewhere, today, in the columns of this paper, not only so interesting, but so valuable, as indicating the attitude of the workmen of the Empire towards the present submarine struggle, fraught as it is with issues which are of tremendous military and moral consequences to all the nations of the civilized world.

The ground taken by Mr. Henderson, in discussing the submarine policy of Germany, is broadly that it is an unwarranted and unjustifiable repudiation of international law, and, as such, immoral. The blockade of the German ports, by the fleets of the Allied Powers is, he insists, legitimate, inasmuch as it is in accordance with the law and precedents of nations. There is nothing new, of course, in the effort to starve out a military force through the consequences entailed upon the civil population. It was precisely by these means, and not by any military act, that Germany herself reduced Paris, in the war of 1870-71. Had the civil population of Paris been allowed to leave, the defense of Paris might have been prolonged indefinitely. In refusing to permit the civil population to leave, Germany herself brought about the very effect which, in a very different way, the Allied fleets are enforcing against her today; and curiously enough the very cry which has been raised by the supporters of Germany, outside of Germany today, but the validity of which has been denied by the government of Germany itself, that the children and infants of the country are suffering through lack of milk, was the cry raised by the supporters of France, in the great war of the seventies, as an argument in favor of the removal of the civil population of Paris.

Had France been able to break this blockade by a military act, Paris would have been relieved. Could Germany break the blockade of the Allies by means of a military act, the blockade of the German coasts would be raised. Such an attempt was made by Germany, unsuccessfully, in the battle in the North Sea. Failing to break the blockade by a fleet action, however, Germany resorted to the submarine. Now had the submarine been employed in accordance with the laws of international warfare, the action of Germany would have been entirely legitimate. But, as Mr. Henderson points out, the danger to a submarine attempting to act in such a way, being as great as, or perhaps greater than, that to the ship attacked, Germany resorted to the method of sinking without notice, which drew from Mr. Wilson the original warning and objection, contained in the note signed by Mr. Bryan, which warning and which objection the President has never withdrawn.

Now this mode of warfare applied to belligerent merchant shipping is, as Mr. Wilson has consistently pointed out, a defiance of international law and of the rights of humanity; but when extended to neutral shipping, it exhibits not only both these defenceless traits, but actually, as Mr. Henderson points out, bears more heavily on that neutral shipping than on the belligerent. The belligerent ships being armed have been able to destroy a vast number of submarines at a loss of only 25 per cent, not of the shipping engaged in passing through the danger zones, but of the ships actually attacked; whereas the neutral ships, being unarmed, have lost 75 per cent of the total attacked, without the satisfaction of accounting for a single one of their attackers. These facts being admitted, Mr. Wilson, after Mr. Bryan's refusal to support the plain meaning of his own note, continued, with the support of Mr. Lansing, to attempt to protect neutral shipping although he was unable to protect the merchant shipping of the belligerents. This proceeding without avail, he was compelled to resort to the break with Germany, as Mr. Henderson points out, in order to safeguard the moral rights of neutrals, just as the British Empire was driven into the war, to safeguard the treaty with respect to Belgium, to which Germany was herself a signatory.

Mr. Henderson, of course, goes far further than this. He expresses the deliberate opinion that the German sea campaign, not only as far as belligerents, but even more as far as neutrals are concerned, is designed for the purpose of so reducing shipping as to more than counterbalance her own losses, during the war, and so to leave her merchant fleet proportionately stronger than any other carrying fleet at the termination of hostilities. In support of this, it may be pointed out, that, as the Dutch have insisted, whilst the ships of the United States have been coming and going, almost without let or hindrance, during the length of the war, the ships of the smaller neutral nations have been sunk indiscriminately. In the very week in which the seven Dutch merchantmen

were sunk, freighters of the United States were passing through the same waters, and unloading in absolute safety in French ports. Dwelling on this aggravation of the offense, Mr. Henderson goes on to declare that the punishment for such a policy is one which Germany will eventually find to increase with its perpetration. It is practically an accepted fact, in the United Kingdom, that a bill of keel for keel shall be presented to Germany, at the termination of hostilities, and if this actually comes about, Germany will prove to have gained a temporary advantage at the expense of her eventual welfare on the high seas. The Allied nations, Mr. Henderson insists, have not the slightest intention of attempting the destruction of Germany as a great power, but they have every intention of proving to her, if they are able, that the effect of what they consider an immoral policy is one which pays neither in moral nor in material advantage.

The present war, however, Mr. Henderson clearly sees as an incident, colossal as it is, in the world's history. Like Sir Edward Grey, he realizes that if advantage cannot be taken of the present struggle, to prevent future struggles, nothing but a positively disastrous incident will be added to the experience of humanity. For this reason he welcomes warmly Mr. Wilson's proposal for a league to insure peace, in the days beyond the war. If this can be wrought out, he foresees a period when treaties amongst nations will take the place of statute law, and the moral and unwritten demands of Principle become the common law of mankind. The recent exchange of notes between the President and the Foreign Office, in London, have resulted, he insists, in something more than a mere success d'estime. Though, of course, they have not had, and could scarcely be expected to have, an immediate and a direct result, they have, in his opinion, been distinctly indirectly beneficial, especially in regard to the fact that they have enabled the Allies to make clear their intention, that the peace shall only leave a condition of things which will prove to the most hardened disregard of international law that such contempt can in no way prove profitable.

What, in short, Mr. Henderson is obviously engaged in saying is this, that the aim of the British Empire and of the United States is the same, inasmuch as that aim is the setting up, as Mr. Wilson has proposed, of an international moral and physical force, which shall be able in the future to maintain the peace of the world, and to procure justice for the smallest and weakest nationality equally with the most powerful empire.

Armament of Merchant Shipping

IT APPEARS that, after making his request for authority to arm merchant vessels of the United States, in order that they might defend themselves against submarines acting in accordance with the German plan of campaign upon the high seas, President Wilson was made cognizant of the existence of a law, enacted by Congress in 1810, under the provisions of which no American merchant ship could legally defend herself against "aggression, search, restraint, depredation or seizure," at the hand of "a public armed vessel of a nation in amity with the United States." This statute was drawn, in the first place, to meet conditions existing at the time, and was intended to be of temporary effect, but it was made permanent on Jan. 30, 1823. The provision held by some to be inhibitory, and that remains in force to date is, in full, as follows:

The commander and crew of any merchantman of the United States, owned wholly or in part by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend against aggression, restraint, depredation or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessels, or any other vessels so owned, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of a nation in amity with the United States, and may subdue and capture the same, and may also retake any vessel so owned which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

With relation to the clause excepting "a public armed vessel of a nation in amity with the United States," Germany, in the absence of a declaration of war, being presumably friendly, the early advisers of the President, it seems, held that, until this old law was repealed, he could not, with regard for his oath to support the Constitution and see that the laws were executed, disregard its requirements.

On apparently trustworthy authority it is reported that, before his statement, following the failure to get the bill giving him the requested power through Congress, had reached the public, he consulted with other counselors, among them Secretary Lansing, Colonel E. M. House, and Vance McCormick, who advised alteration of the passage, saying that there were "certain old statutes, as yet unrepealed, which raised insuperable, practical obstacles and nullified his power." The newspapers were asked to make a modifying correction, and, wherever possible, this was done. Instead of saying that the old statutes "raised insuperable, practical obstacles," the revised version read, "may raise insuperable, practical obstacles," thus indicating that the impediment was not certainly irremovable.

From this time on there have been evidences of fading doubt as to the freedom of the President to proceed with the armament of merchantmen, regardless of the failure of Congress to grant him the legislation desired. It is held to be the positive belief of both the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General that the old statute can in no wise operate to prevent the President from using any and all means within his power to protect the merchant shipping of the country from hostile attack. The law of 1810 was enacted as an expedient looking to the destruction of slave trading and privateering, and would seem, to the ordinary student of the subject, to be without relevancy to the present situation.

The opinion of Senator Lodge, in a case of this kind, should not be treated lightly. He is said to hold that the President cannot alone, without action by Congress, confer upon the commanders and crews of merchant vessels the military status they ought to possess if they are to defend themselves against unlawful attacks by German submarines. There will, however, be wide spread and pronounced disagreement with him on this

point. In fact, the United States probably contains few fairly well-informed people who will not insist that the President derives all the power necessary, in the present crisis, by virtue of his rank as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

In arming the merchant shipping of the country for its protection, the President would neither be declaring nor making war on any other nation. He would simply be asserting, and so far as possible enforcing, the rights of United States commerce on the high seas.

The Plainsmen

IN THE history of border life in North America, Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill follow Daniel Boone and Kit Carson in natural order, but border life was undergoing a great change in the later years of Carson's career. He had helped Fremont to open the way to California, and in opening the way he had helped to let in a tide that was destined to change the face and character of the Great West. Like Boone, whose career lapped over to the Nineteenth Century, Carson, whose activities extended into the second half of that century, was a mighty hunter, a frontiersman. He was one of the last to dress in moccasins, leggings, buckskin trousers, fur-trimmed leather coat, and coonskin cap. He was one of the last of the J. Fenimore Cooper type of Indian fighters. After him came the pony express rider, the freighter, the stage driver, the prospector, the miner, the small-town adventurer, the city builder. The plainsman developed from any one of these, or from all of them put together. He seldom began, as had Boone or Carson, alone and with rifle in hand, trusting to his marksmanship and living on the country. If he did not ride the pony or drive the stage for Wells-Fargo, or if he did not handle a team for Russell, Majors & Waddell, or find employment as a scout at one of the frontier army posts, he worked his way into notice and into fame, by entering the only kind of politics known west of the Missouri, in the '50s and early '60s, and got himself elected town marshal. The plainsmen whose names stand out most conspicuously today are Buffalo Bill, otherwise William Frederick Cody; Wild Bill, otherwise James Butler Hickok; California Joe, otherwise Joseph Milner, and Texas Jack, otherwise J. B. Omohundro.

In the days when the trans-Missouri West was in the making, the social amenities did not demand visiting cards, and there was an utter disregard of Christian and surnames. Bret Harte, with the deep insight into early Western manners and customs that is so characteristic of his early California sketches, took delight in tracing the nicknames of the placer camp to aristocratic beginnings. Nobody on the plains ever thought of Buffalo Bill as William Frederick Cody, any more than they thought of Wild Bill as James Butler Hickok. It is questionable if in the height of their fame these men thought of themselves by their right names.

The free and easy style of intercourse, the general antipathy to convention, the positive dislike of formality prevailing over the plains and mountains in pioneer days, and down to the final overthrow of the hostile Indians, had an influence even upon the cultured East. Many men possessing literary talent in those days found an outlet for their genius only through the New York Weekly, or through Beadle's or Munroe's Dime Novels, and their names on the title pages of romances that today would bring \$1.25, at least, were prefixed with "Bill," "Tom," "Jim," "Dick," and so on. Thus, one of the most interesting and fertile of those writers was Edward Z. Judson, who preferred to be known to the world of letters as Ned Buntline. Ned Buntline made the names of Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Texas Jack and California Joe familiar to the patrons of low-priced literature in the United States even before these characters were known to the mass of the people as actual persons.

It is a strange circumstance that, while every one of the quartet of plainsmen named here was frequently involved in dispute, more or less serious, with others on the borderland of civilization, they never, so far as known, quarreled among themselves. Recently, attempts have been made to prove that a break occurred in the friendship of Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, and that they were enemies for many years. In contradiction, we have this statement from the preface to a biography of both, written by a friend and admirer of the two men many years ago: "Buffalo Bill, who now stands unchallenged as the greatest plainsman living, was an intimate friend of Wild Bill, and the two, so long connected in their wonderful careers, deserve a conjunctive position in history such as I have given them." Even more interesting and stronger evidence of the friendship of the two is found in the cast of the play, "Scouts of the Plains," written by Ned Buntline as a vehicle for the introduction of his heroes to the public through the medium of the stage. The organization under which the debut of the plainsmen was made bore the title, "The Buffalo Bill Combination." Here is the "lineup" as it was presented to a New York audience in the season of 1873-74:

Buffalo Bill	.....W. F. Cody
Texas Jack	.....J. B. Omohundro
Wild Bill	.....J. B. Hickok
Jim Davis	.....Frank Mordant
Aunt Annie Carter	.....Miss Jennie Fisher
Ella	.....Miss Lizzie Safford
Uncle Henry Carter, a friend of the Scouts	.....J. V. Arlington
Nick Blander, with song and dance	.....Walter Fletcher
Tom Doggett	.....W. S. McEvoy
Ebenezer Longlank	.....A. Johnson
Tall Oak, a Kiowa, but on the square	.....W. A. Reed
Bear Claw, Comanche brave	.....H. Mainhall
Big Thunder, a Comanche chief	.....B. Meredith
Raven Feather	.....J. W. Back

Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack had some histrionic ability, but Wild Bill, apparently, was qualified only for a thinking part. Colonel Cody, in his autobiography, has this note concerning the appearance of his brother scout in the play referred to: "Although he had a fine stage appearance, was a handsome fellow and possessed a good, strong voice, yet when he went upon the stage before an audience it was almost impossible for him to utter a word. He insisted that we were making a set of fools of ourselves and that we were the laughing-stock of the

people." Yet this man had faced a howling mob of whites and a band of hostile Indians with perfect self-composure, and had held his ground.

Notes and Comments

THE United States Senate is now in special session, as of the Sixty-fifth Congress. No Senator whose term expired on March 4 retains a seat in the chamber. The members are not sitting as a House of Congress, but as a detached body. They cannot legislate. The House of Representatives goes out every two years; the Senate is a continuous body, the terms of only one-third of its members expiring every two years. The Senate often sits, when Congress is in recess, to pass upon treaties and executive appointments, and to exercise functions peculiar to its own needs, as, for instance, the amending of old rules or the making of new ones. The Senate combines, in a sense, the powers of the three branches of the Government, legislative, executive, and judicial. That is, it assists in the making of the laws, no treaty can be consummated without its approval, and no appointment to high office can be made without its consent. The House may impeach, but only the Senate can try.

THE powers of the Senate are broader than those of either the President or the House of Representatives. The upper branch of Congress is a constant check upon the Executive; it can transact important business, such as the passing upon treaties and appointments, without regard to the House. Because of its rule of "senatorial courtesy," which gives a member of the body the right to talk as often and as long as he may please on any motion or bill, filibustering is peculiarly common in that body, a fact which goes to prove that senatorial courtesy is not always courteous. Individual senators have held up the entire chamber and blocked legislation until the adjournment sine die. One-man filibusters are usually confined to the close of a session, for a protracted blocking of business would require relays.

IN THESE days of cinematograph shows, the advertisement lately reproduced in the Manchester Guardian, under the heading of "Manchester 100 Years Ago," has a special interest. In this advertisement the public "are most respectfully informed that the Military Band from the Barracks will attend every evening during the evolution of the Panorama of the Battles of Ligny and Waterloo, during its short stay here, which is now limited to a few days." Then, apparently a little later, came the mild "puff" that this "interesting spectacle" had never, at any other time, made such an impression as on the previous Wednesday night, when "martial airs" were played by the band, and "the charge was sounded as on the field of battle, by the trumpeter who attended Lord Edward Somerset at Waterloo." There is, somehow, a familiar ring about it all. The ways of the press agent change but little.

AS ANOTHER indubitable sign of approaching spring, this time in Arkansas, we offer an advertisement from last week's issue of the Pea Ridge Pod, which reads: "Wanted—To trade for automobile, good piano and three residence lots in Siloam Springs. Address City Water Plant, Gentry." This is more trustworthy than the note of the robin.

THE French newspapers are reducing their size and the number of their pages—a self-denying ordinance taken in the spirit of obedience and patriotism. But the question is, What is to be left out? And it will not be an easy one to decide. Is Paris to have its Journal without Poulbot's delightful urchins? And are those who relish a story of Pierre Mille's as much as the prescient editorials of A. G. to go empty and disconsolate away? Not if Messieurs les Editeurs have due regard for the gavity of nations, and keep Ma'am Goose at their council tables. Happily, the old lady is inextinguishable, and it is good to hear her say: "Fudge, I tell you that all their batterings can't deface my beauties." But she must be given a chance; so, Messieurs les Editeurs, see to it that your editorials get shorter.

EDGAR WATSON HOWE, the Kansas philosopher and humorist, has recently come to the defense of the little-town man, and in no uncertain terms. "I never visit a country town," he says, "that I do not meet men whose lives afford a lesson or an inspiration." Surely, the small town has its big men, just as the large town has its small men. In neither case is it the town that calls for attention, when considering the size of men.

EVERY now and again the cry is raised that the crinoline, or the farthingale, is about to return. The day of the crinoline is perhaps still near enough to insure the world against a repetition of the horror, but the day of the farthingale, its lineal progenitor, is much more distant. The farthingale is, moreover, surrounded by all the glamour of a picturesque period, and its "case of bent rods" and special chairs are forgotten. In its exaggerated shape, at the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, the farthingale was most truly a monstrosity, with a top which formed a "flat circular surface projecting at right angles to the bodice." It was, of course, Margot de Valois, wife of Henry of Navarre, who was wont to boast that she had "the largest farthingale in all France."

SOMEbody signing himself "A Reader of the Monitor" takes the trouble of writing to this newspaper from a town in Colorado, objecting to The Christian Science Monitor's stand in favor of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. He bases his objection on his statement that billiard halls kept open in his town days, nights and Sundays, have made the last condition of the place even worse than while these places were open as liquor saloons. It seems reasonable to remark that the remedy, instead of being a resumption of liquor selling, would appear to be some restriction on the billiard hall. Because, for instance, railroad trains are constantly late, it is no particular reason for going back to the stage coach.